

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—

China's Trade in 1906.
Hongkong College of Medicine.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
The Anti-Opium Movement.
Trade in the South.
A Sporting Problem.

Telegram:—

Shanghai Attorney Censured.

Meetings:—

Hongkong College of Medicine.
The Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.
The Tientsin Municipal Assembly.

Legal Intelligence:—

New Solicitors.
Kowloon Land Resumption.
Disputed Loans.
Sand Carrying.
Compromised Commission.
Chinese Partnerships.
Widow Repudiates Debt.
Claim for Money Advanced.
Yan's Deceitful Future.
Disputed Deposit.

Policies:—

The Rising at Swatow.
Shoreways on a Liner.
Coolies Lodging House Robbed.
Tat Hang Villagers Aroused.
Alleged Murder at Lantau.
Sugar Thieves Convicted.
Youthful Offenders.
Marine Hawker's Plight.
Conks at Variance.
He Swallowed the Evidence.
Test Case Falls.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

Presentation at the Kowloon Docks.
Murder at West Point.
Gymkhana Notes.
Disturbance on the Indravelli.
Land Sale.
A Peculiar Accident.
Hongkong Gymkhana Club.
Gymkhana Notes.
H. M. S. Flora Damaged.
A Diver's Mi fortune.
Troops for North China.
Water Polo.
Volunteer Corps Orders.
Canton Day by Day.
Wuchow Notes.
China and Portugal.
The Kwang Yicerality.
The Dayton Murder.
Judge Willey and Shanghai Attorneys.
Trade Marks in China.
The Anti-Opium Movement.
Chinese Shipping Enterprise.
Yuan Shih-kai's Promotion.
China's Naval Re-organisation.
Machina and Chinese.
Chinese Cotton.
Unfounded Rumours: Viceroy Tuan Fang.
Manchuria.
The Wreck of the HWA.
Retiree Officials.
The New Russo-Japanese Agreement.
Foreign Capital in Japan.
Launch of Another Chinese Gun-boat.
The C. P. R. S. S. Co.
Industrial Development in Japan.
Japanese Beers in South China.
Exodus of Gold from Japan.
Japan and Korea.
Japan Steamship Company.
Departure of Ambassador and Mrs. Luke E. Wright.
Arrest of President of an Insurance Company.
The Spy Scare.
Japanese Contraband.
The Great Tokyo Exhibition.
Domestic Servants.
Straits Trade in 1906.
A "Hantu" Ship.
The Comet.
Frightening the Cholera Devils.
Gustoome Discovery at Marseilles.
A Triple Murder at Klong Pok Yum.
Courtship and Marriage in Siam.

Commercial:—

Weekly Share Reports.
Freight Market.
Exchange.

Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On August 11, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of MR. OSCAR STANGE, of a son.
On August 18, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of MR. W. TIEFFENBERG, of a daughter.
On August 21, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of ALFRED G. HILL, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On June 24, 1907, before the Registrar for Kensington and afterwards at le Véneux, MARCUS WILBERT, of 27, Chepstow-villas, only daughter of the late Jean Julien Gilbert, and of Mrs. Gilbert, of le Véneux, Seine et Oise, France.
On July 20, 1907, at St. Petersburg Place, Baywater, W. HENRY VALENTINE HEMANS, second son of Henry Kitching Hemans, of Hillcote, High Wycombe, Bucks., to ROSE MAJORIE, younger daughter of Joseph William Miles, 44, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

DEATHS.

On August 24, 1907, at N. Gasaki, of cholera, JOHN CHATHAM, for many years Foreman Fitter to the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.
On August 18, 1907, at Shanghai, GOTTFRID NEUBUSCH, aged 26 years.
At Shanghai, on the 21st August, 1907, A. E. V. BURGOYNE, a native of New South Wales, and late of the Chinese Customs Service, at Ningpo. Aged 23 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

CHINA'S TRADE IN 1906.

(24th August.)

Quite recently we presented a brief review of the trade of China for the past year summarised from the excellent publications issued by the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Considering the keen bid which American manufacturers and steamship owners are making for a share of the expanding trade of this

immense Empire, and more especially the well-directed efforts to obtain the supremacy of the Pacific trade, the report furnished by Mr. James L. Rodgers, until recently U.S. Consul-General at Shanghai, deserves more than passing notice. That official remarks on the trade of China for the calendar year of 1906 that the distinguishing characteristics of the trade in China for last year were those of unfavourable conditions, induced by natural as well as abnormal causes. These were floods over large sections of the empire; disturbed commercial conditions, owing to the effects of the war in the North; fluctuations of the currency, and very nearly all manner of ills which could affect people whose numbers make any divergence from ordinary results a very serious matter. The crop failures induced a sacrifice of commodities in the desperate effort to tide over difficulties; the consequent rise in the price of rice, amounting as it did to over 100 per cent. in many places, meant ruin and starvation to many; the unrest among these people, so stricken by calamity, implied lack of business confidence, and finally the knowledge that in Shanghai, the great clearing city of the empire, there was an enormous quantity of unsold goods on hand, which meant heavy financial burdens and strained credits, had their effect upon all who came in contact with commercial affairs. In any country, no matter how rich, a surplus stock of \$100,000,000 worth of goods would have been a menace; in China, with a combination apparently of every adverse circumstance, it was portentous, and the only wonder is that the nation, endured the situation as well as it did. Mr. Rodgers believes that the worst is not over by any means, for China's credit, impaired as it is to some extent, must in the year to come be again strained, since after a poor year following the war, she no longer has any benefit whatever from the war funds which were poured in and which to some extent met the necessities of 1906. It may be expected that the year of 1907 will show poor trade results, and it will be well on into 1908 before normal business conditions, even with no more bad luck ensuing between times, will be seen. Fortunately, Mr. Rodgers' pessimistic forecast has not been realized. At the meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation this day last week, the Chairman was in the happy position to announce that "our friends in Shanghai and the North have also been concerned in bringing about a reduction of the large stocks of piece goods and yarn which they have had to carry for so long; in this they were greatly helped by the rise in cotton which prevented new goods being imported at less cost than those held, and even led to the unusual spectacle of re-shippments of Cotton goods to America. The situation has been further assisted by the opening of Custom houses at Dalny and on the Russian and Korean borders. This move may be regarded as likely to restore to Manchuria its position as the chief distributing centre for Manchuria. Clearances have been fairly satisfactory lately, and as only small supplies are now coming forward the statistical position of the import trade has much improved." From the consular report to Washington it is ascertained that Cotton piece goods, which play so large a part in Chinese import statistics, were assigned a net value of \$122,819,976 in 1906, a decrease of 16 per cent. in comparison with 1905, but still an abnormal quantity, since the 1906 value is 19 per cent. higher than that of 1903, the record year previous to 1905. The classification of cotton goods shows that the plain fabrics fell from 27,724,980 pieces in 1905 to 20,247,123 pieces in 1906. The imports of cotton, of late an absolutely abnormal import, fell from 129,796,900 pounds in 1905 to a normal quantity in 1906, and the value of all metal importations fell from \$36,343,198 in 1905 to \$13,831,884 in 1906. Of foodstuffs, rice increased from 297,055,470 pounds in 1905 to 624,850,900 pounds in 1906, and flour from 124,234,800 pounds in 1905 to 237,957,800 pounds (4,759,149 bags) in 1906, of which 40 per cent. went into the northern, Yangtze, and central ports, and 60 per cent. to the south. It is not believed that Australia's flour gained much over the preceding year, although this cannot be verified owing to the Hongkong statistics, which record all flour going into South China, whether from the United States or Australia. Kerosene oil fell from 153,471,831 gallons in 1905 to 128,687,590 gallons in 1906, but this did not mean that consumption was less, for the Standard Oil Company, of New York, which has about 60 per cent. of the trade at present, had the most prosperous year in its history in China. The stocks have simply been reduced, and the close of the year 1907 will doubtless show normal quantities on hand. Machinery, which it was thought would increase largely in 1906, has not increased much, the imports for 1906 amounting to \$4,584,177, a small gain on 1905. The result is probably attributable in part to the prevailing poor business conditions, but it is also true that the development of the machinery market has been a disappointment. There has been a large increase in railway plant imports, from \$5,877,391 in 1905, to \$9,151,845 gold in 1906. The sugar trade of China shows signs of a healthy increase, the gain having been from 616,000,000 pounds in 1905, to 872,765,733 pounds in 1906. There has been a steady advance in the imports each year, and it is now expected that larger gains are coming. It would appear from the foregoing that the remarkable recuperative powers of China will convince the worst pessimist of an early revival in trade generally, and when we bear in mind the remarks of the chairman at the Bank meeting on Saturday, we need not doubt

that "there does seem reason to think that our long suspense is drawing to a close, and that the improvement in business which we have so often anticipated is slowly but surely appearing at last," and with its return Hongkong is bound to take its share in the forefront as the great receiving and distributing centre for the midst of the most populous and the wealthiest province of China.

HONGKONG COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

(26th August.)

While the work of the Hongkong College of Medicine is conducted with the least possible ostentation, and there are possibly many in the Colony who are unaware of the existence of the institution, it is generally admitted by those who have had an opportunity of estimating the results achieved that the College is performing a valuable and important duty in introducing "Western medicine to native sufferers. Even if the Chinese were inclined to trust themselves to the care of European medical practitioners it is extremely doubtful whether they could meet the charges imposed by the foreign doctors in Hongkong. As a matter of fact, however, the Chinese are not especially eager to submit themselves to modern scientific treatment, preferring to compound by the efficacy of their remedies compounded by native quacks. The idea of the college of medicine, in order that the advantages of Western discoveries may be eventually placed at the disposal of the people at a moderate and reasonable rate is not merely excellent in itself but it is calculated to discourage the faith cures which are the stock in trade of the average empiric, and induce increasing interest in the methods employed as the outcome of long scientific experiments. Up to the present time, unfortunately, the College of Medicine has led a peripatetic career, the students being required to attend at a variety of places in order to hear the lectures. For example, the surgery class has met at the Government Civil Hospital; biology has been taught at Queen's College; the public health lectures have been delivered at the Royal Sanitary Institute; and classes have had to meet at the Bacteriological Institute, Tung Wah Hospital and other places. In fact, half the time of the students seems to have been spent in roaming about the city in order to attend the various classes. Little wonder then that the results resulting from this absurd system were reflected in the poor percentage of passes. The College has been established twenty years, and in that period a hundred students have been enrolled, but less than a third of that number—31 to be exact—have met the requirements of the examiners. That speaks volumes against the frittering away of valuable time on the part of the students, involved by the lack of a "permanent local habitation." Now, however, mainly owing to the generosity of a Chinese gentleman who has offered to spend \$50,000 on the erection of college buildings on the site at Tai Ping Shan, reserved for this purpose by the Government, the old anomalous condition of things is to be entirely abolished. One feature of the classes which has been particularly during the past twenty years is particularly satisfactory—the fact that the graduates have elected to remain in Hongkong and to exercise their talents in the community which provided them with their special education. In Singapore, where Queen's Scholarships are awarded, entitling the winners to a university education in England, the complaint has been made that after completing their course at the expense of the Colony in the mother country the students have elected to remain at home, instead of returning to the Straits. Here, on the other hand, the graduates or licentiates of the College of Medicine repay the Colony for their education by either entering the Government service or starting in private practice, ministering to the needs of that class which desires foreign medical treatment at a cost which is within their means. So far, the College lecturers have given their services without cost, but it is obvious that were the institution placed on a sound basis the labourer's efforts should be recognised not merely *pro forma* but in hard cash. With this object, an endeavour is to be made to raise an endowment fund "to enable the Court to engage the services of a staff of specially qualified lecturers for the more distinctively scientific subjects, and to render more effective by the provision of adequate teaching appliances the work of the present honorary staff of lecturers, who will continue their services to the institution." No one can cavil at such a proposition, although it would be interesting to know the amount that is considered necessary for an adequate endowment fund. It will certainly run into the tens of thousands, but we believe there are enough public-spirited citizens prepared to show their philanthropy in such a cause. The Hongkong College of Medicine deserves to be supported and it is only to be hoped that under more favourable conditions the percentage of graduations will increase, so that the benefit of their labour in the community may be made more manifest.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(27th August.)

Of the numerous companies running steamers on the rivers and coasts of China and elsewhere, it may safely be asserted that none are possessed of the same amount of individual and general interest to the shipping

and mercantile communities in the Far East—in particular in Hongkong and Shanghai—as the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., under the general management of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. "Indos," as the stock of this well-known shipping concern is generally known, for years has been a familiar term in stock exchange parlance in the East. Until the fatal crisis of 1905 wherein "Indos" played such a large part in crippling the resources of the large majority of stock jobbers in the two leading maritime ports of China, the shares of the Company were held in high favour by both investors and speculators. The market price stood at a high percentage over the par value of the stock, and it was only when the division of profits during the year in question did not meet with the anticipations of stockholders and dealers that the turning point in the history of the stock's depreciation began to set in. The downward course has been a steady one ever since. When, however, confidence in what is undoubtedly a very sound and promising concern is once again restored, it is not too much to anticipate that the rehabilitation of the stock in public favour will command the intrinsic value in the open market which the very valuable assets of the Company should secure for it. It may be recalled that the Company was formed on the 30th November, 1881, to acquire and consolidate various shipping interests in the East and to run steamers on the Rivers and Coasts of China and elsewhere, and to carry on generally the business of carriers. The Company commenced business in 1882 with a fleet of 12 steamers, representing 13,842 gross tonnage. Since that date the fleet has been increased to 42 steamers of 97,794 tons (exclusive of small steamers owned jointly with other companies). The increase has been effected without any addition to the paid-up capital of the Company, which still stands at its original amount of £495,890, while the value of the fleet, after writing off, yearly, full depreciation, stood in the books at £1,062,984 16s. 3d. on 31st December, 1906, the latest date to which full accounts have been rendered. The steamers are modern and admirably adapted for the trades in which they are employed, and have always been maintained in a high state of efficiency out of revenue. During the ten years ending 31st December, 1906, sums amounting to £566,261 0s. 5d. have been charged to Revenue Account for depreciation of steamships, hulks and ferry boats as certified by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co. The assets of the Company as shown in the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906, audited by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co., amounted to £1,154,245 19s. 7d. including the accumulated balance standing at credit of the Underwriting Account (£270,000 13s. 7d.) invested in the Company's fleet. This account forms a reserve against that portion of the risks on which the Company is its own insurer. The actual ascertained liabilities on 31st December, 1906, as shown by the same accounts, amounted to £328,355 6s. 0d. and mainly consisted of unexpired advances obtained in connection with the building of new steamers. The foregoing particulars are gathered from a prospectus just issued calling for a five per cent. first mortgage debentures for £345,000, part of an authorised issue of debentures for £495,000. The issue is made for the purposes of liquidating the outstanding liabilities and for the general purposes of the Company. The debentures will be for amounts of £25, £50, or £100, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December. The first payment of interest will be made on 31st December, 1907, calculated from the dates of payment on allotment and of the subsequent instalments respectively. The debentures will be specially secured by first mortgages to trustees of steamers having a value ascertained after deduction of depreciation, as provided by the Trust Deed, of twice the amount of the debentures issued and outstanding at any time and will be further secured by a floating charge upon the rest of the Company's property not included in the mortgage previously mentioned. The Trust Deeds securing the debentures provide for insurance as therein mentioned outside the Company's own Underwriting Account to the full amount of the outstanding debentures on the steamers comprised in the mortgages. The debentures will be redeemed at 102½ by annual drawings at a rate, in each year, which will be sufficient to redeem by the 30th June, 1927, the whole amount subscribed and issued prior to the drawing. The first redemption will take place on 30th June, 1910. The Company reserves the option to redeem all or any part of the debentures, on six months' previous notice being given, on or after the 30th June, 1912, at 105 per cent. It is stated that these debentures being mainly a consolidation of the Company's floating debt, the service of this issue will not materially increase the present interest charges. As showing the course of the Company's business during the past quinquennial period, it is of interest to learn that the dividends paid and depreciation written off during the last five years have been as follows:

Year.	Depreciation written off.	Dividends paid.	Addition to the Fleet and Properties.
1902	£50,185 0 0	5 per cent.	£14,131 7 1
1903	60,953 0 0	"	93,350 9 11
1904	64,018 5 0	"	44,493 1 5
1905	67,587 2 5	"	176,300 7 3
1906	71,833 0 0	"	89,207 16 10

The depression in freights in the East during the year 1906 was the natural result following the close of the Russo-Japanese War, which liberated and threw upon the market a considerable amount of tonnage which had

been attracted to Eastern waters, creating similar conditions to those which obtained in 1896 after the close of the war between China and Japan. The superfluous tonnage has now been much diminished and rates of freight are again assuming their normal level. Given a return to normal conditions of trade and with the assured development of China to the commerce of the world Indo-China Debentures, with their excellent securities, are beyond a doubt a very excellent form of investment for British capitalists at home and abroad.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

(28th August.)

Our senior contemporary in the Straits Settlements has taken, from the initiation of the movement for the suppression of the opium trade, a very consistent attitude through-out with special reference to the necessity for safeguarding the Colonial revenue as a desire of the Home Government to give in to the extremists in the present agitation. The *Singapore Free Press* reverts to the subject upon the recent reception by Mr. Churchill of the two representatives on behalf of the Straits and the Federated Malay States. The two delegates who were received by Mr. Churchill were Mr. Alexander, who is peripatetic agent of the Anti-Opium Society, and Dr. Connolly, who is a resident in one of the Federated Malay States. Our contemporary felt quite sure that these two gentlemen would lay the vermillion on as thick as possible, as the former is a professional agitator and the latter appears to be an amateur enthusiast on the subject. Proceeding, the *Free Press* remarks:—"Mr. Winston Churchill was officially sympathetic, but was also officially guarded. While the Crown Colonies of the East, in his view, would be included within the scope of the policy of the Government in regard to India and the negotiations with China, there would be no detachment of the cases, which would go on *pari passu*. Mr. Morley was himself quite guarded in the declaration he made on the subject three or four days ago in the House. He accepted or rather stated, that the Indian Government accepted, the principle of the reduction of the poppy-cultivation in British India, and the resultant export of opium by one-tenth, annually up to 1910, that is for three years, and would be prepared to continue that rate of reduction, namely one-tenth per annum, 'on proof that China has carried out its share of the arrangement.' Mr. Morley consents to China raising its import or akin duties on Indian grown opium—(here we have the anti-opium agitationists will observe, a case of an enhancement of revenue accruing to China from opium imports)—so as to equal the taxation on native-grown opium in China. All reductions after 1907 will be effected, 'only if the proposed arrangement with China becomes operative.' Now it is a perfectly simple thing to see China's interest in restricting the import of Indian opium into the coast ports of China, in which and adjacent regions there is the main consumption of Indian opium. Where it will be found that there will be no real co-operation by China will be in any restriction of poppy-growing in the inland China provinces, such as Szechuen and Yunnan. And we do not mind saying that it will be found that just in proportion as the cultivation in Behar and other Indian districts is abandoned, the area under the poppy in inland China will proportionately increase, Peking edicts to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . Let us suppose we lose our revenue, and that an equal amount is contributed by the Imperial Government annually to the Colonial exchequer. It is a big hypothesis; but let it pass, for argument's sake. Having then no opium farm or opium revenue, that commodity so far as this Colony is concerned ceases to be a subject of excise, and must become consequently, a matter like all other non-excisable articles, a matter of free import and export. With the vanishing of the Farm so far as opium is concerned, the farm chintings would only trouble themselves about spirits and would not look for or report any import of opium. In obedience to orders from London there might be an Ordinance passed prohibiting the import of opium, but who is to enforce that? This Colony's ports are free ports, but if one commodity is to be prohibited from entering these ports without the possession of any revenue to maintain a preventive force the prohibition will be a mere windy utterance of none effect. Of course if that annual grant is forthcoming from the Imperial Treasury it might be urged that the Colony should maintain a preventive force out of that. But that is not so. The Opium Farm's preventive service is not maintained out of the Colony's excise revenue, but out of a proportion of the Farm's profits. Which addition the Imperial Treasury would not see its way to pay to this Colony even if it agreed to the substantial principle of compensation. And then, when it would be to the interest of a very large proportion of the Chinese of this Colony to receive opium from China, there is not the faintest shadow of likelihood that what they and their agents in China desire to bring about could be effectively interfered with by the scanty establishment at the command of the Port authorities. China, by and by, if the agitation has its way, which is not yet awhile, will be in regard to opium in the same handsome position in which the Malay Peninsula stands in regard to tin. And those persons who think that China would not turn that position to her own commanding advantage, do not know human nature, and have not the least conception of what is the official Chinese habit of mind. It should be 'nute' for China, to use a collo-

quialism, to see India made to act as a stepping-stone to the acquisition of China's opium monopoly."

TRADE IN THE SOUTH.

(29th August.)

In view of the close commercial relationship existing between Hongkong and Singapore the annual report of the Registrar of Imports and Exports regarding the trade of the Southern Settlements during 1906 will probably be read with interest. The Registrar states at the very outset that the trade of the Colony last year was "not generally satisfactory," and proceeds to explain that though values measured in sterling and the quantities of European imports were larger than in the previous year, stocks were much heavier at the close than in any of the five preceding years. Exports of produce, excluding tin, were, taken as a whole, somewhat larger in volume and much the same in dollar value, but practically this trade has been stagnant for some years past. Dealers were severe sufferers, having had to take deliveries slowly, and when the dollar was fixed at 2s. 4d., some were hard hit and bankruptcies were of frequent occurrence. The total liabilities, as far as can be ascertained, reached a total of only \$1,200,000 of which probably a third is recoverable. A little less than half of this amount fell on Continental firms, British houses accounting for about \$70,000 and Chinese, native money-lenders, a third of the remainder. It is noteworthy that of the total import trade no less than 42.2 per cent. came from foreign countries, while British possessions were responsible for 46.7 per cent. and the United Kingdom for 11.1 per cent. (the exports 51.5 per cent. went to foreign countries, the remainder going to nearly equal parts to British possessions and the homeland). The value of merchandise imported into the Colony reached nearly 317 9/10 million dollars, a decrease of nearly two million, or six per cent., following a decrease of nearly two per cent. in 1905 below the figures for 1904. Converted into sterling, however, the value amounted to £37,083,000, an advance of about 44 millions sterling, or 13 3/5 per cent. To other ports, the Colony exported over 28 1/2 million dollars' value of merchandise, an increase of over 16 millions or over 6 per cent., following an advance of 3 1/2 per cent. in 1905 over 1904. The sterling value represented £32,816,000 an increase of nearly 5 1/2 millions sterling, or 21 per cent. It will probably be matter for surprise to learn that Singapore's best customer is Bangkok particularly in cotton goods, regards other imports. It may be noted that the market for cement was in favour of the United Kingdom, which is rather curious considering the excellence of Hongkong's product and the smaller freight charges. The important trade in wheat flour has been captured by Australia, and the only fear is that a prolonged season of drought may at any time cut off connections. The transfer of this trade from the Pacific Ports originated from the Chinese boycott of American goods, and, although it is alleged this no longer exists, and that the Australian flour is both better and cheaper, it is doubtful if it is altogether a question of merit. Overstocking led, we are told, to this article being sometimes quoted at a lower price than in Australia. From Hongkong and China, the imports were valued at \$26,619,000, a decrease of \$1,638,000, the exports \$17,650,000, an increase of \$1,685,000, or over 10 1/2 per cent. Referring to the currency question, the Registrar observes that, throughout the year, the element of exchange speculation has been largely eliminated, although the Bank rate has fluctuated slightly from time to time, but he remarks that it is too early to speak of the effects of the currency policy of the Government on the trade, but merchants, generally, are of opinion that a 2s. dollar is most suitable to trade requirements. Of course that is merely a pious opinion and might not be generally acceptable, for while merchants may find it irritating to find the exact equivalent of foreign money in Singapore dollars they would probably prefer to meet that difficulty rather than pay the difference required in the rates were the Government to remit the silver money in order to guard against the rise in silver. While the report as a whole is not exactly exhilarating it is much less gloomy than the opening words of the Registrar would lead one to believe.

A SPORTING PROBLEM.

(30th August.)

To-morrow afternoon the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will hold its fourth meeting for the season and that fact may serve as an excuse for mentioning a racing question which has apparently set Calcutta sportsmen by the ears, and has already led to innumerable bickerings among the followers of the track. The question at issue is whether the Calcutta Turf Club have been well advised in excluding bookmakers from the moonsoon meetings in favour of an enlarged toteboard. Naturally that is a subject which has time and again been argued backwards and forwards by every sporting circle in the Far East, but it never assumed anything like the importance which appears to attach to it in Calcutta. In the first place, it is doubtful whether any bookmaker of standing could be induced to attend the infrequent meetings which are held in Hongkong, and it is more than doubtful whether any bookmaker would find it to his advantage to do so. In the Straits Settlements, on the other hand, the presence of the bookmaker is a recognised feature at the races, but there the contestants are Australian horses ridden by professional jockeys. And, again, there are meetings being held practically all the time, if not in Singapore then in Penang, or the Federated Malay States. Even in the South, book-

Abstract

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

CHINAMAN FALLS INTO CAULDRON OF
BOILING SUGAR.

JAPANESE CONTRABAND.

WUCHOW NOTES

FIRES.

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA

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and, moreover, he requests me to
be posted overun

investigate and found a girl, about

investigate and found a girl, about

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

REGISTRATION IN MACAO

KOWLOON LAND RESUMPTION

AWARD IN FAVOUR OF CLAIMANT.

\$2,000 and seven percent interest.

THE GREAT TOKYO EXHIBITION.

THE KWANG VICKROYALTY.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CHANG JEN-CHU

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10 (AP) —

THE C. P. R. S. S. CO.

EXODUS OF GOLD FROM JAPAN

—♦—

		Hongkong	Shanghai,
1974	Y8,197,760	Y14,389,981
1905	2,968,003	9,394,450
1906	8,104,929	7,710,000

1937 (up to [u]y)	4,245,000	3,345,000
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THE NEW RUSSO-JAPANESE

—♦—

(L.S.) ISVOLSKY.

100-443887-100

Justico. _____

JAPANESE BEERS IN SOUTH

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE

FIRING exercises will be carried out by British Fleet both by night and day at frequent intervals from October 15th next onwards in Mils Bay.

COMPRADORE'S COMMISSION.

COMPRADORESHIP OF THE S.S. PAUL "BEAU."

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Wednesday afternoon, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., sitting as a Full Bench, the case of *Paul Beau*, late compradore of the s.s. *Paul Beau*, brought before the court by Mr. W. H. Chai, compradore of the Messageries Maritimes Company, of Hongkong, to recover the sum of \$1,000 being balance due by defendant to plaintiff under an agreement entered into when plaintiff became compradore of the s.s. *Paul Beau*, under terms of which agreement the defendant agreed that in consideration of plaintiff paying to him the sum of \$150 a month for so long as the plaintiff remained compradore of the s.s. *Paul Beau*, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff an amount equal to 5% of the gross earnings received by such plaintiffs as such compradore, as aforesaid. The claim was originally \$1,513.10, but was reduced to \$1,000 to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Reginald Harding represented the defendant. Mr. Dixon said that this was a claim arising out of an agreement made between the plaintiff and the defendant whereby the plaintiff was to pay to the defendant the sum of \$150 a month as long as he remained compradore of the *Paul Beau*, and in consideration of which the defendant was to pay to the plaintiff 5% of his collections for passage money for Chinese on board the *Paul Beau* since January last. The whole claim due was \$1,513.10 but \$513.10 was waived to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of this court, for that the claim now stood at \$1,000. Mr. Dixon said that his friend admitted the agreement.

His Honour: Then why don't you put it in? Mr. Dixon: It was a verbal agreement, my Lord.

His Honour: Have you paid the \$150 a month?

Mr. Dixon: No, my Lord; we have never asked for it, but in the statement of accounts it is debited and said that the facts, as stated, were correct, and added that the defendant asked him to draw up an agreement, each party to hold a copy. The agreement was never signed.

Mr. Dixon (to plaintiff): Did you ask the defendant for the amount due?—Yes, several times.

Mr. Dixon: What did he say?—He said it was too much trouble to make out the accounts every month; they must run for three months. Mr. Dixon: Yes, and at the end of the three months what did he say?—He put me off for another three months.

Mr. Dixon: And you've never received one cent on account, and it is still due and owing?—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Harding: You entered into a bond for \$2,000 with the defendant?—\$2,000 was paid on that bond.

His Honour: Who paid it?—I paid it.

His Honour: Did you get back?—Yes, I got the money back, but I did not fix it to this receipt.

Mr. Harding: I put it to you that you received \$500 odd?—Well, I owed the compradore \$1,600 for passage and freight.

His Honour: And you say at the time you had a claim against the defendant of \$1,513.10? Would any sane man do business in that way?

Mr. Harding: Look at this receipt; is it not yours?—This is not my chop.

Mr. Harding: But it is the money-chop of your steamer, the *Paul Beau*?

Plaintiff: Yes, but it did not fix it to this paper, it must have been a *foh*.

His Honour: Then when you say you signed a receipt you told a lie?

Plaintiff: Well, the *foh* must have put it there.

His Honour: Tell him not to be a fool, but to tell the truth.

After going into figures Mr. Dixon called Lo Shun Wing, the *foh* referred to.

Mr. Dixon: Did you affix this chop?

Witness: No, I didn't.

His Honour: Oh, your master says you did; who is lying? You or he?

Witness: Well, I didn't put it on.

His Honour: Well, I don't believe you. Your master says you did, and he is sitting there.

Other evidence was adduced to show that the defendant constantly put off the payment of the commission due to the plaintiff, which closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Harding said that the defence was satisfaction, and called the defendant who stated that he met the plaintiff in the office of the Messageries Maritimes and had a settlement of accounts, when it was found that \$562.18 was due to the plaintiff, and defendant paid that sum and got a receipt. That was in July.

The rest of the defence was a denial of liability, and the defendant called his *foh*, who spoke to the settlement of accounts when \$562.18 was found to be due by defendant to plaintiff, and was paid to him in the presence of the *foh* and stated that the plaintiff's story was a scarcely likely one as he said that he paid \$1,600 to the defendant for freight and passage money collected, while, at the time, the defendant owed him \$1,513.10.

Mr. Dixon asked for an adjournment to enable him to secure expert evidence as to the genuineness of the chop, but Mr. Harding objected.

His Honour said that of course an adjournment was out of the question. Plaintiff and his witnesses had made such reckless statements that no reliability could be placed upon them, and there would be judgment for defendant and costs.

COOKS AT VARIANCE.

FIGHT OVER HOT WATER.

Trouble, which has been brewing for some time past between two cooks on board the steamer *Hui*, came to a climax on Monday, when a battle, *a la grande*, took place in the pantry, resulting in one man being rendered *hors de combat*, and the other being rendered unconscious. The trouble started, however, on Monday morning, at the Police Court. Hu Chung was charged before Mr. G. A. D. Melbourne with assaulting Un Man Sin causing bodily harm.

Late on Monday afternoon, Hu Chung obtained a bucketful of hot water to have a bath. This he left outside the bathroom while he responded to a call. When he returned, after a few minutes' absence, the water had disappeared. Then the trouble started, because Un Man Sin had been the guilty party. Hu Chung demanded an explanation. Both men quarrelled and the matter perhaps would have ended there had Un kept quiet. Instead of that he hurled a cup at Hu's head, which went wide. He was on his feet in a second, and, picking up a rolling pin he laid that with some force on Un's head, laying him out. When he was picked up he was seen to have a wound, about two inches long, above the forehead.

Hu Chung pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined \$5.

CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS.

LAI CHI CHIN APPEALS.

At the Supreme Court on the 28th inst., before their Honours the Chief Justice and Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., sitting as a Full Bench, the appeal in *Lai Chi Chin* against the decision of his Honour the P. J. in which he found that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the *Tak Li Lung*.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall, Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for Lai Chi Chin.

Dr. Ho Kai said this was an appeal against the decision of his Honour the P. J. in which he found that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the *Tak Li Lung*, in which Lai Chi Chin claimed he was not a partner.

The P. J. said: Have you put up security?

Dr. Ho Kai: Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: What positive evidence have you?

Dr. Ho Kai: The evidence of the witnesses, my Lord.

The P. J. said: And the exhibits.

Dr. Ho Kai: Quite so, my Lord.

Continuing, Dr. Ho Kai said that the books of the firm had been taken to the storm of Typhoon Day, but in an account-book of the firm there were entries of \$50 paid to the wife of Lai Chi Chin as "Wages," but that was really interest on the loan of \$5,000 made by her to the *Tak Li Lung* firm. Lai Chi Chin was not, and never was a partner in the firm. No advertisement had been published that Lai Chi Chin was a partner, and no change was made in the style of the firm.

The Chief Justice: Is it usual to advertise, and make a change in the name of the firm?

Dr. Ho Kai: Yes, my Lord.

After further reviewing the parts of the case as already fully recorded in these columns, the Chief Justice: Then you want to have the whole thing thrashed out *de novo*?

Dr. Ho Kai: No, my Lord, but there is some additional evidence.

The Chief Justice: It would have been better to have had a new trial in the Summary Court, which jurisdiction, instead of wasting the time of two judges?

Dr. Ho Kai: But this application can only be made to a Full Court, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: Well, we have decided that under the circumstances and in view of other actions you may take your order.

The P. J. said: Yes, you may take what you ask for—leave to appeal.

CLAIM FOR MONEY ADVANCED.

DEFENDANT ADMITS PRINCIPAL; DENIES INTEREST.

At the Summary Jurisdiction Court last Tuesday, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. J., sitting as a Full Bench, the case of *Lai Chi Chin* against the decision of his Honour the P. J. in which he found that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the *Tak Li Lung*.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the plaintiff, defendant appearing in person. Defendant admitted owing \$300, but denied owing anything for interest.

Mr. Holmes said that in this case the second defendant admitted \$300, but denied the interest, and as he was going away from the Colony on Thursday, he would ask to have the matter dealt with.

His Honour: Well, I'll give you a short notice.

Mr. Holmes: As your Lordship pleases.

His Honour: I am sorry you should have had to sit there all the afternoon, Mr. Holmes, but I didn't know this case would take so long.

Notice to issue.

MARINE HAWKER'S PLIGHT.

BRINGING A LUKONG.

With his hand resting on the shoulder of his youngest son, his wife standing close by, looking a picture of misery, Li Siz, an aged marine hawker, wept as he heard the court's decision in the *Lukong* case, last Tuesday morning, at the thought of leaving his home for some time. The scene was a most pathetic one. The old man had committed a breach of the law and he had to pay for it.

The charge under which he was convicted was that of unlawful possession and offering a bribe to a policeman. On Monday afternoon while out purchasing old stores Li Siz was stopped by Lukong 225 in Connaught Road Central, who proceeded to search his baskets.

The policeman found under a mass of rubbish four fish bones, which he suspected to have been stolen property. Obtaining no satisfactory explanation from the marine hawker he placed him under arrest. On the way to the station the prisoner handed the Lukong \$1.20 "to buy tea."

At the Central Police Station, Inspector Ritchie, who was on charge-room duty, ordered the marine hawker's house to be searched. This resulted in the finding of a steam gauge, a quantity of rubber packing, a steam whistle, two spoons, one of which belonged to the Hongkong Club, and a razor.

Li Siz was committed to Mr. F. A. Hazeldin on Tuesday morning, the marine hawker stated that he purchased the goods on his daily rounds. He could not produce the persons who sold them to him. He did not deny bribing the policeman.

His Worship fined him \$100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment. That sum could not be raised and he went to gaol, his wife and son accompanying him as far as the prison gate.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S PROMOTION.

A reliable Chinese official informs me, writes the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*, that there is some truth in the report about the promotion of H. E. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai (and his Excellency's future post here is Futsung-lu-chang or Assistant Premier, that is immediately after Prince Ching, who will become Taunghtichang, or Premier, after the establishment of the proposed new Neiké Cabinet. This was strongly advocated by H. E. Yuan in his recent memorial advocating reform to their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager, as I mentioned in my last.

The unusual activity of high authorities in discussing H. E. Yuan's important and timely proposals leads to the belief that the establishment of the new government may not be long delayed.

H. E. Yuan is the best and ablest high official of pure Chinese descent at the present moment, and is, therefore, undoubtedly the man most suitable for this future important post. It cannot be held by H. E. Yuan Fang because one of the two posts must be occupied by an official of pure Chinese descent. It is said that Viceroy Yuan will become the successor of H. E. Yuan at Tientsin, judging from what Viceroy Yuan has done in "Waking" during the last twelve months he should be able to give similar satisfaction to Chinese and foreigners in North China.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

SMOKING ON BOARD RIVER STEAMERS.

An observant traveller who reached Hongkong the other day from the interior by way of the West River, says the *Nanfangpao*, tells of a great change so far as the use of opium is concerned. He points out that the Edors issued by the Chinese on the subject has had a marvelous effect upon the people—and especially those who have learned the seductive power of the drug. On the river steamers and passenger boats, where, hitherto, there has been a free use of the pipe, there is now a marked diminution. The steamers trading to Chiangmen (Kongmoon) have notices conspicuously posted prohibiting the use of the drug on board, and not only are the notices posted, but they are observed. The traveller declares that on a voyage on a passenger boat to Chiangmen, he did not see a single opium smoker, and since the 1st of the 7th moon (August 9) he has only seen two men smoking. Not only has there been a big decrease in opium consumption but there has also been a lively demand for anti-opium pills and medicines. The fame of the root found in the Malay States has spread into the interior and inquiries are many for it. Chinese doctors would like to know where it is to be purchased. At present the Japanese are doing a good trade in anti-opium pills, but whether they effect their purpose or not has to be proved.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF PROTECTION.

In dealing with the above important and interesting question, the *Jiji* once again criticizes the line of policy followed by the Japanese Government in drawing up the Customs Tariff, according to the past policy of development of co-operation between Japanese and foreigners in developing industries in Japan, which practice will otherwise tend to grow rapidly.

The Tokyo Journal points out that foreign capitalists who are inclined to invest their money in Japanese Bonds will probably not be long content with the fixed rate of return for their money as the mere holders of Bonds. It is only natural that they will be tempted to take industrial business in Japan under their own control and to get a better return.

The benefit accruing to Japan from such undertakings will be very great, as not only does it bring in an abundant supply of money and so improve industrial works but it also results in more skilled methods and better results. The issue of foreign Bonds is not the only means available for introducing foreign money, and moreover the amount of money which can be introduced by this means is limited. The unsatisfactory result of the issue of South Manchurian Railway debentures, as a result in London may be due to the money stringency in the London market, but issue of the large amount of the war Bonds, followed by the Tokyo Municipal and Railway Bonds, which has flooded the London market with Japanese stock, is largely responsible for failure. If it is necessary to introduce foreign money, contends the Tokyo Journal, it is imperative to adopt some other means.

The coalition of Japanese and foreigners in undertaking industrial business in this country is a means which will be found commendable. When foreigners acquire a full knowledge of Japanese matters by experience in co-operation with Japanese, and come to undertake business themselves foreign money will flow into the country without limit, and Japanese businessmen are recommended by the *Jiji* to avail themselves of this means for introducing foreign money, instead of by means of the issue of Bonds.

It is to be regretted, our contemporary proceeds, that the line of policy followed by the Government in commerce and industry has a tendency to hamper the introduction of foreign money. For instance, the tariff policy is framed for the protection of agriculture. Duties are imposed on cereals and other food-stuffs, seeds, and on articles which are produced in Japan. This policy not only impedes the development of industry, but also hinders the inflow of foreign money to be invested in industrial enterprises.

The *Jiji* points out that the object of the foreign money introduced to this country with money to set up in industrial work is not to supply goods to Japan only but also to the neighbouring countries, and thus to save trouble and expense in bringing goods out from his far distant homeland. The imposition of duties on raw materials and food-stuffs, as practised in this country of late, will heavily increase production expenses, and the foreign capitalist intending to promote industrial works in Japan will consequently be discouraged. The increased expenses of production must be fourfold, which will be a serious blow to the Japanese manufacturers, who have thus to lose a share of this profit. So far as the present Customs policy of the Government is maintained, it is impossible to hope for industrial development in Japan. The protective policy will not only prevent foreign capitalists from coming to Japan with money to start industrial works, but will lead Japanese capitalists to seek investment for their money in foreign lands where cheaper food and material can be obtained. The result will be that Japanese capital will be driven from this country, and the flow of foreign money will be checked. An opinion prevails that the protective policy will encourage foreign manufacturers to start their works in Japan for the purpose of enjoying the alleged benefits of protection. There are increasing signs of schemes for starting industrial works by Japanese and foreigners in co-operation and this is ascribed by some to the anticipation of the revision of the treaties due in a few years, which will entail a further increase in the Customs Tariff. It is contended that foreign manufacturers have been prompted by the approaching revision of the treaties to undertake these projects in order to avoid the anticipated higher Customs duties. The *Jiji* describes this opinion as absurd, and declares that the success of the introduction of foreign money by the issue of Bonds is uncertain on account of unsettled state of the money-market, and if this uncertainty is increased by the mistaken commercial and industrial policy of the Government, the procuring of an abundant supply of foreign money in Japan will be completely hopeless. —*Japan Chronicle*.

LI FUK, a cow boy employed at Kennedy Town Slaughter House, was charged this morning (24th inst.), at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeldin, with ill-using a cow. Sanitary Inspector Watson made the arrest. Shortly after the trouble broke out, the animal was seen pouring salt water down a cow's neck. This, it is alleged, is a common practice among cattle-men previous to the sale of a cow. The animal is taken out of the shed and by means of a bamboo pipe is made to drink gallons of sea water. Then an hour or so before the sale takes place it is led to a fresh water trough. The third then is so great as to compel it, to consume another large quantity of water, thereby increasing its weight. The accused admitted the charge. His Worship imposed a maximum penalty on him—\$50, or six weeks' hard labour.

TRADE MARKS IN CHINA.

We are glad to be able to call attention to a proclamation which has recently been issued by His Honour the Shanghai Consul-General, on the subject of the infringement of trade marks.

The Consul-General has issued a proclamation, which we give in another column (reproduced in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 26th inst.), in which he has laid down the most practical steps in his power to check an evil which has formed the subject of very general complaint throughout China. The proclamation in question recognizes the existence of this "very important business competition" and, although it is deferred to the wisdom of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce special committee laid upon two kinds of articles, cigarettes and soaps, the purpose of the document is to prevent the general infringement of trade marks within the jurisdiction of the Consul-General. Such a proclamation has the force of law and, in view of the good relations now subsisting between British and Chinese authorities, of which the proclamation is a happy illustration, there can be no doubt that punishment will be meted out to those who offend against its provisions. It is not the first occasion on which His Honour the Consul-General has met the wishes of His Majesty's Consul-General in similar matters and it is right that such action should receive general recognition.

The need for such a proclamation arises from the fact that in spite of Article 7 of the Treaty of Shanghai of 1902 nothing has yet been done by the Chinese Government to protect British trade marks against infringement, imitation, or colourable imitation by Chinese subjects. No doubt the Chinese Government fulfils its undertaking "to establish offices within the jurisdiction of the superintendents of Northern and Southern Trade where foreign trade marks may be registered on payment of a reasonable fee." The first attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to carry out the provisions of this Article was the appearance of some draft regulations drawn up by the Board of Commerce in 1904. As this document proved altogether unacceptable to the representatives of the Powers, the Government has since the following year to prepare a series of trade mark regulations embodying the main views of foreign Governments. For fifteen months or more the Chinese Government successfully ignored this document, and in November 1906 produced yet another set of regulations which again bore no relation to foreign wishes on the subject. Very rightly the representatives of the Powers in Peking have nothing to do with this, but in fact the regulations prepared by them in 1906 should form the basis of all further negotiations. As far as can be judged, the attitude adopted by the Chinese authorities is prompted as much by inability to grasp the importance of the subject, as by a foolish anxiety to get the better of foreign merchants. Provided the registration of trade marks can be made sufficiently remunerative to the Government, they affect to see no reason for the full protection of industrial property.

This attitude of the Peking Government throws into stronger relief the action of Taitai Jui in meeting British wishes, in so far as his jurisdiction is concerned, the more so as he has had occasion to complain himself of the indiscriminate publication by foreign publishing houses in the Settlement of Chinese books to the detriment of native publishers. In the actual circumstances obtaining no breach of the law has been committed by the foreign publishers, but it is natural that it should appear strange to the Chinese mind that the evil cannot be remedied by the simple procedure of issuing a proclamation. China's redress, however, in this matter can only lie in her becoming a party to the International Convention of 1883 for the protection of industrial property. In the meantime it must be admitted that she sins in the matter of the infringement of trade marks more than she is sinned against. The latest complaint comes from Japan, and, although there is much truth in Japanese allegations, it is to be feared that any aspirations cast upon China at the present juncture are intended as a counterblast to the charges brought by Japan against her. Of late China has been mainly interested in commerce in the Far East, the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and Italy have agreed to afford their nationals mutual protection in the matter of trade marks. As the Japanese Government has refused to join this group, it has to face all responsibility for the offences against international copyright committed by unscrupulous Japanese merchants and others, and no amount of protestation or inveighing against Chinese shortcomings will satisfy foreign traders of the sincerity of China's redress, however, in protecting industrial property in its own country. It is possible that the unsatisfactory attitude of Japan in this matter, her failure to co-operate with the four Powers in protecting the interests of their nationals and the bad example set by the dilatoriness displayed by China in carrying out her treaty obligations.—*N. C. D. News*.

HE SWALLOWED THE EVIDENCE.

A CHINAMAN AND HIS CHANGE.

Last Monday afternoon, a well-dressed young Chinaman called at an Indian draper's establishment at 57 and 59, Queen's Road Central and asked to be shown some fans. He examined a number that was placed before him and finally he picked out one, which cost fifteen cents, paying for it with a dollar bill. When the change was handed him, the Chinaman examined the coins and returned to the salesman a twenty-cent piece, which he declared was counterfeit and asked for another. This was done. The Chinaman then started to leave the store, but he turned back on reaching the door and approached the salesman again.

"There are two more bad twenty-cent pieces in the change you gave me," he said. "Change them, please."

The salesman became suspicious and while he held the Chinaman, the police was sent for. While they were waiting for the police the Chinaman was seen to pick out another base coin from his pocket and swallow it. An Indian policeman responded and took charge of the young man. At the Central Police Station he gave the name of Chang Siu, a shoe-maker. He was unable to give any address however. No counterfeit coins were found on him when searched. Accused protested his innocence, but he found it difficult to explain a dollar note in payment for the fan when he had \$3 odd in small change on him at the time.

He was arraigned before Mr. G. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, on Tuesday morning, on a charge of uttering counterfeit coins. The hearing lasted some 15 minutes. Finally the Court came to the conclusion that the evidence was not sufficient to convict and accused was discharged.

JUDGE WILFLEY AND SHANGHAI ATTORNEYS.

CITATION FOR CONTEMPT.

We printed special telegrams from Shanghai last week reporting the citation for contempt by U. S. Judge Wilfley of Attorney Curtis. The case is fully reported in *W. C. D. News* of August 24th. The citation is as follows:—Mr. H. A. C. Emery appeared before the Court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in violating an order of the Court to appear before it and give an account of the estate of David Emery, deceased.

His Honour read the citation and asked Mr. Emery what he had to say in the matter.

A. C. Emery stated that as soon as he received the citation he left Chefoo, quickly as he could. There was no regular ship sailing and he took passage on the *St. Helena*. He expected to arrive on Monday at 2 a.m., but the ship met with fog and did not get to Woosung until 2 p.m. He wished to land and catch the train, but was advised not to do so. He reached Shanghai between 5 and 6 p.m. His original intention was to consult Mr. Jernigan and employ him as his lawyer, but when witness arrived at Shanghai he heard that Mr. Jernigan was very ill. Witness left the matter for three days and then called upon Mr. Curtis and asked him to take up the case. He did not know what Mr. Curtis's position was regarding the Court was. It was on Thursday that he requested Mr. Curtis to take up the case.

His Honour—Mr. Emery, when you went to Mr. Curtis did you know that he was not a member of the Bar of this Court?—No, Sir.

Did he tell you that he was not a member of the Bar of this Court?—He said he had some trouble with the Court. I did not take any notice of that because I had seen the papers in Chefoo and it was remarked to me at the time that Mr. Curtis had appeared and was practising without examination. I believe Mr. Fowler put the paper on my desk.

Did you and Mr. Fowler both understand that Mr. Curtis was appearing in Court in the case as attorney in fact and not as counsel at law?—I speak for myself, I did not know. When you went to Mr. Curtis, did he tell you he could not practise at this Bar?—He said he had some trouble with the Court.

You did not see the fact in the papers that on the 15th instant Mr. Curtis was not allowed to appear for you?—I did not see it.

Did Mr. Curtis tell you that he had endeavoured to represent you in this Court and that the Court would not permit him to appear on your behalf?—Did he tell you that before yesterday?—No, I saw your Honour yesterday afternoon, and I said to him, "How did you expect me to introduce myself?"

Mr. Emery, as a matter of fact I understand you arrived here on Monday afternoon, the 12th instant?—Yes.

And you have not so much as introduced yourself to any member of the staff until yesterday afternoon?—How did you expect me to introduce myself?

By coming to the Court and making known the fact that you were here in response to the citation.

I came down here on special leave for business and I did not want to come to the Court before I was represented by Counsel.

His Honour—The Court will consider the matter. A citation will issue to Mr. George F. Curtis to appear in Court to-morrow morning at ten o'clock to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court.

MR. CURTIS CITED FOR CONTEMPT.

Mr. Curtis—I am ready now to answer the Court. I waive citation.

His Honour—Do you desire to give evidence on this point at this time? Mr. Curtis—I do.

His Honour—The Court will issue a citation and give Mr. Curtis an opportunity of appearing.

Mr. Curtis was then sworn.

His Honour—You have heard what Mr. Emery has said with regard to employing you as Counsel. You are fully apprised of the whole situation. The Court will be glad to have any statement in reference to your conduct in the matter.

Mr. Curtis said that on the 10th instant he appeared in Court and asked that a special appearance be entered for Mr. Emery. On the morning of the 11th instant, while at breakfast at the Astor House, Mr. Emery went to him and said that he had come down to Shanghai to appear before the Court. He said that he had been to see Mr. Jernigan. He added that he had no money and was quite sick; that he knew witness at Chefoo and would like him to help him. Witness said he would do what he could for Mr. Emery, but that the Court would not permit him to appear and that he was only appearing as attorney in fact in a similar case. Witness, however, said he would go down and defend him on the 12th. The question now was whether the Court had the right to demand of witness statements of conversations with Mr. Emery. Witness was quite willing to give them if the Court wished, but he took it that they were privileged communications between counsel and client. He might say that he held that the Court at Nanking had no Probate jurisdiction, and he was of opinion that this Court had no Probate jurisdiction except supervision of the Consuls in settling estates under the law. Witness so stated to Mr. Emery, but he did not agree. Witness told Mr. Emery then that it was useless for him (witness) to appear for him as he held the opinion that the Court at Nanking had no Probate jurisdiction. Witness also told him this Court was created in June 1906 and the deceased died in 1905 and that this Court could not be retrospective.

His Honour said that Mr. Curtis must confine himself. He was to show why he should not be punished for contempt of Court in violation of the rule applying to attorneys practising in the Court.

Mr. Curtis—I told the Court that my communications with Mr. Emery were privileged.

His Honour—The Court did not ask you for that. The question is on the violation of the order of the Court with regard to attorney's admission to practise in this Court. You have undertaken to appear here and represent Mr. Emery. The Court wishes to hear any explanation on that point.

Mr. Curtis—My defence is that I did attempt to appear and I asked permission to file an appearance for Mr. Emery, under protest. The Court ruled that I sit down and I sat down. According to the rule of the Court I could not contest the ruling of this Court and question my right to appear as attorney for Mr. Emery unless the Court ruled that I had a right to appear here. In the Cunningham *versus* Rodgers case, when Mr. Emery was employed by Mr. Cunningham, I appeared as attorney in fact. Now in this case, a parallel case—a Probate case.

His Honour—Have you any power of attorney from Mr. Emery?

Mr. Curtis—Not written.

His Honour—Had you not been informed by this Court previously on this that you could not appear in any other case except the Cunningham *versus* Rodgers case?

Mr. Curtis was proceeding to go into the Cunningham *versus* Rodgers case, when Mr. Emery said:—The Court does not care for the history of the Cunningham case or any other case. The question now is of contempt, and you have been informed by the Court that you

would not be allowed to appear in any case except the Cunningham case?

Mr. Curtis—I don't recollect it.

Mr. Curtis continued, that he told Mr. Emery that the Court had refused to allow him to appear for him and that he might see it in the evening papers. Witness told Mr. Emery that the only thing for him to do was to appear for himself or get an attorney. Witness gave Mr. Emery his opinion as to the law in this case. He had seen Mr. Emery quite often since and nearly every time he saw him Mr. Em

YARN DEALERS' FAILURE.

TUNG WA SHUN'S EXAMINATION.

In the Bankruptcy Jurisdiction Court last Thursday, before his Honour the Chief Justice, the following business was transacted. The adjourned public examination of the above bankrupt was continued when the witness said he had on account in the Charter Bank. Perhaps his brother had, because when witness had money to put away he gave it to his brother who put it in the Charter Bank and when he wanted money his brother used to give him a cheque, which he cashed. At the end of last year the customers told him that the crops would be good, and they asked witness to buy and store them. He did so and told the customers that the goods had arrived, and asked them to take the goods, but they said he must wait until they knew how many firms would take the goods and how many they would take. Altogether he purchased over 20,000 bales of yarn for the customers, and then yarn went down and he sustained a loss of \$30,000 or \$40,000. That loss should have been the customers' and not his, but he could have stood it had the market steadied itself.

Mr. Looker: I don't know what precedent the bankrupt has for coming here and making this statement after his public examination has been closed. He was rambling on about making an account of rambling statements. His Honour said he must confine himself to the facts connected with his public examination. Mr. Goldring said that he must ask that the bankrupt be released on bail.

His Honour: There is no bail in bankruptcy.

Mr. Goldring: Security, then, my Lord. He has put up security, and it is great hardship on him to keep him in gaol any longer. He has been there since March.

Mr. Looker said he did not wish to close the public examination and the matter was adjourned for a week.

Mr. Goldring said he hoped it would be definitely settled then.

His Honour: That is the best I can do.

THE FOK ON CHUNG.

Wong Shi Chun took the stand for his adjourned public examination when he was pressed by Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, as to his transactions and elicited the fact that witness knew nothing about the working of the business which he left entirely to his partner, Tung Yai, who did all the purchasing of the bales.

Mr. Dixon: Call Tung Yai.

Tung Yai, called, said he conducted all the business of the Fok On Chung. He did the buying and the selling.

Mr. Dixon: In the sixth year you knew you were insolvent?

Witness: Well, I knew I was losing money.

Mr. Dixon: And yet you continued to buy yarn?

Witness: Well, foreign firms told me to do so as the price of yarn would go up.

Mr. Dixon said that witness had wanted to ask the witness.

Mr. Grist: Will your Lordship adjudge him a bankrupt? It is the usual course.

Adjudication order made.

HO PO LU.

Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared and applied on behalf of the creditors of Ho Po Lu for an adjudication order against the bankrupt. The act of bankruptcy consisted in his issuing a notice to his creditors stating that as business was very bad he could not pay his liabilities.

An adjudication order was made, the Official Receiver to be Official Trustee.

F. KIENE.

The Official Receiver made an application to disclaim a lease on behalf of bankrupt.

Order for disclaimer granted.

CHAU SUI HOU.

Mr. Dixon applied for the release of the debtor who was committed to gaol upon certain allegations that he had shares in the Wong firm of Havelock and in the Tong Yik Po Tong power shop. He would produce evidence to show that the bankrupt had no such shares.

His Honour: How are you going to prove that?

Mr. Dixon: By producing the men to whom the shares actually belong.

His Honour: Well, I cannot take that now. It must stand over till next Bankruptcy Court day.

Mr. Dixon: And can my client be released?

His Honour: Ah, no, I cannot order that. He must remain in gaol until the Court is satisfied in the matter.

SUOAR MERCHANT'S FAILURE.

Lung Ngan Pan, the managing partner of the bankrupt firm, underwent his public examination. He stated that he started the business 15 years ago but had suffered losses. His liabilities were \$200,000 while his assets were \$20,000. The business was that of a rice and sugar merchant, and he attributed his failure to the people up and down the coast not remitting his money.

Mr. Looker said there were inexplicable features in all Chinese failures, but there was a special feature here. This man did a large rice and sugar business and sent his goods up and down the coast on credit. He knew that he had no money and yet he kept on purchasing goods in large quantities. He would ask that the public examination be adjourned *sine die* .

His Honour: Well, you had better arrange with Mr. Justice Wise, as I am going away for three months and he will make his own dispositions.

THE CHEUNG WONG BANK.

Mr. Grist appeared and applied for the adjudication of the above bank. The act of bankruptcy they had committed was issuing a notice to the creditors stating the inability of the bank to pay its liabilities. The debts were \$60,000, and the assets in the Colony \$58,000, while there was a sum of \$34,000 to come from Peking if it ever does come.

Adjudication order made, Official Receiver to be Official Trustee.

THE WRECK OF THE "WIK."

FURTHER DETAILS.

From letters and telegrams received by Messrs. Runge and Thomas it appears that the steamer *Wik* had some deck cargo consisting of ether. In the terrific storm some carboys were broken, and the contents became ignited, and it was impossible to prevent the flames eating through the deck. A telegram received by the agents says: "*Wik* seriously burnt and beached. Steamer and cargo saved, apparently lost. She drifted 60 miles, near Matsue. One sailor named Oscar Strach fell overboard and was lost. Japanese fishermen with a steamer beached the vessel, and during the operation two explosions occurred in the engine-room, tearing holes in the hull on the port side. Crew and captain left and arrived on Sunday evening at Yokohama."

The steamer *Neumühlen*, owned by the same firm, left Yokohama on 10th inst. at noon, on her way to Kobe for the scene of the accident. The *Wik* had about 1,500 tons of cargo for Kobe on board.

NEW SOLICITORS.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

At the Supreme Court last Thursday, when his Honour the Chief Justice took his seat in the Bankruptcy Court, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., said that he moved in the matter of R. W. Fitzgerald, Solicitor of the High Court of Justice, England, that the gentleman named be introduced, enrolled and admitted to practice in the Court.

His Honour the Chief Justice said that he had much pleasure in welcoming the new solicitors to practice in this Court, as the entry of more solicitors spoke for the prosperity of the Colony, and he wished them both a successful and prosperous career in their practice.

The new solicitors thanked his Honour, and retired.

Mr. R. W. Fitzgerald, Solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, Mr. Edgar Davidson, Solicitor of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

MANCHU AND CHINKSE.

In the naturally indeterminate conditions, inseparable from all transition stages, now obtaining in China it is difficult to single out any one factor and to claim for it a preponderant influence in the general situation. It is clear, however, that the traditional line of cleavage between the two sections of the population of China—Manchu and Chinese—is attracting considerable attention at the present juncture, on the part of both the forces of reform and of those of reaction. It is to the presence of the Manchu dynasty and its favoured adherents that the ardent "patriot" of the day unhesitatingly attributes all the ills of his country, from the ubiquitousness of the foreigner to the rapacity of an individual official. According to his own particular bent he seeks relief from a state of affairs that he has long since decided to be intolerable by the hatching of revolution or by personal assassination. In the latter procedure there is an element of novelty for the Chinese "patriot," and it must be regarded as a distinct stage in the evolution of the professional revolutionary, who finds the practical results of isolated rebellion less and less satisfactory from his own point of view. Moreover, as a novelty it is calculated to inspire more terror among the would-be objects of his murderous intentions than the time-honoured method of insurrection, which can generally be suppressed at the expense of the lives of others. It is stated that at an interview recently recorded to a veteran Literary Chancellor by his superior officer, the latter connected an innocent movement on the part of the Chancellor to reach his fan with an intention to draw a revolver, and inconspicuously fled from the room. But even if all officials are not as nervous as this one, it is patent that the assassination of the Governor of Anhui, and the assassination of the Governor of Manchuria, have caused more real uneasiness in governing circles than a long series of provincial outbreaks.

It is probably this personal alarm that has given the latest stimulus to the proposals of the Throne to effect the removal of the social and official barriers between the two classes of the people. The decree, issued on August 9 in the name of the Empress Dowager, commanding officials both in Peking and in the provinces to report on the present position between Manchus and Chinese and to make suggestions for the removal of the evils of racial jealousy, reflects true anxiety to do away with causes of offence in spite of the pretentious platitudes with which it opens. On the other hand the attitude of genuine reformers on the same subject indicates that in their opinion the old controversy between Chinese and Manchus has a distinct bearing on the somewhat perilous condition of China to-day. The necessity of abolishing the favoured position of Manchus in official and other spheres has been urged successfully by the Viceroy of Yunnan and Chang Chih-tung, by the Governor of Soochow and by others. Already the effect of this campaign is stated to have been seen in the appointment of a Chinese, Chang Jen-chun, as Viceroy at Canton in succession to H.E. Tsén Chun-hsuen, and in the proposal to remodel the Tartar garrisons throughout the Empire, which are a stumbling-block to the good relations between the two sections of the population wherever they are established. A Censor has found yet another cause for bitter feeling in the fact that the period of mourning for parents is fixed at one hundred days for Manchus, but at three years for Chinese. The result of this law is to bar the latter from holding office for a period twelve times as long as his more favoured Manchurian colleague in the event of a parent's death.

All such attacks on the privileged position of the Manchus are steps in the right direction, but as yet there is no indication of the length of time required by them to achieve success. Old stereotypes, especially when allied with the prestige of centuries, surrender unwillingly, and neither the fear, or statesmanship, of the Empress Dowager, nor the anxiety for the country's welfare of a Yün Shih-k'ai or Chang Chih-tung has found any ready echo in Manchurian circles as a whole. Where conscious that their sun of exceptional privilege has passed its meridian, they still hope to arrest the course of nature by a compromise on non-essentials, while secretly resolved to retain the substance of their power. The revived attention now being paid to the question of constitutional government will not have escaped public notice. It is difficult in the circumstances to distinguish the genuine activity of the enthusiasts in the cause of reform from the time-serving acquiescence of its most rabid opponents. But if we accept the position of this movement as reports from the Capital represent it, we find that already a sharp line has made itself felt. The latter, in the character of reformers, affect to see no permanent solution of present difficulties in any remedy less comprehensive than self-government on a wide popular basis. On the other hand the Manchus, even where prepared to admit the advisability of constitutional government, would restrict its scope to the narrowest limits. While the champion of the two causes are fighting their academic battle in Peking, the ultimate destiny of the country is being evolved in the cause taken by the development of China's millions. Whether that destiny will be attained by peaceful means or through the instrumentality of internecine struggle, it is too early to say; but it is not difficult to decide which has hitherto been the chosen method of history.—N. C. D. News.

On the 8th instant a Chinese student of the Meiji Law College in Tokyo presented a promissory note for ¥500 at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Yokohama to be cashed. On inquiry it was found that the note was among the papers lost by a certain foreign resident in Tokyo. The matter, says the *Japan Herald* was reported to the Kaga cho police, who succeeded on the 10th instant in arresting the student in China-town. The man is now under examination.

SINAI'S TRADE IN 1906.

To the annual report on the Marine Department is attached Mr. A. Stuart's report on the Trade of the Straits Settlements for 1906. The following are some of the more general paragraphs:—

GENERAL.

The trade of the Colony in 1906 was not generally satisfactory.

Though values measured in Sterling and the quantities of European imports were larger than in the previous year, stocks were much heavier at the close than in any of the five years preceding.

Exports of Produce, excluding Tin, were taken as a whole, somewhat larger in volume and much the same in dollar value, but practically this trade has been stagnant for some years past.

The import market has been marked by the keenest of competition.

The number of small importers is now so large as almost to equal the number of substantial dealers to be found in the bazaar.

The smaller firms being compelled to turn over their stocks without undue delay, the larger had in consequence to sacrifice in order to keep their marks and brands well in front.

Thus all through the year prices have lagged behind those at home and sales have in almost every instance been done below replacement prices, which however gave no active profit on contracts made in the previous year at cheaper quotations.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Dealers were severe sufferers, having had to liquidate slowly, and when the dollar was fixed at 2/4 some were hard hit; and bankruptcies were of frequent occurrence.

The total liabilities as far as can be ascertained reached a total of only \$1,200,000, of which probably a third is recoverable.

A little less than half of this amount fell on Continental firms, British houses accounting for about \$700,000 and the remainder on local firms and the remainder.

Considerable caution was exercised later on in giving credits and the market is all the steadier for the wedding out process entailed.

It is generally conceded that 1907 gives promise of a more satisfactory year.

PIECE GOODS.

The imports of Piece Goods have largely increased as well as Dyed Yarn, but most other Cottons were of less volume.

The great prosperity of Lancashire in 1905 led to large forward orders in anticipation of difficulties in getting supplies and an inflated trade resulted, the market not showing the same anxiety to purchase, so that imports were large and export more than kept up, as already stated, enormous stocks existed at the close of 1906.

The first six months of 1907 were most disappointing, but an improved condition existed from July to December when importers and dealers seeing the great advance in home prices were able to obtain better profits than had been possible earlier in the year.

BANGKOK TRADE.

Exchange was against dealers doing business with Bangkok, which is still our staple customer, and from statistics seen by me it is apparent the trade is gradually being directed to Europe and Indian Spinners who do the trade direct, mostly in cottons, but some in Wool and Grey Shirts, T. Cloths, Suppers and Drills which the house here represents rice merchants in Siam purchase locally.

Singapore and the United Kingdom hold between them more than three-fourths of the Bangkok cotton trade, the imports from Singapore exceeding the United Kingdom proportion.

Foreign firms from here have been selling in Bangkok itself, but at prices that can only be called ruinous to the sellers, who, however, hope by this means to induce their marks.

Singapore supplies the bulk of Dyed Yarn to Siam and although Swiss dyers find a market in the Continent there is not in favour on its merits, but there has been a trade done in foreign yarns with misleading tickets as regards lengths, and buyers on the East Coast are now more careful in purchasing.

While merchants and dealers obtain more profit from such goods, it has a demoralising effect on the market, and is bound in time to effect its own cure when buyers generally become aware of the fact.

It is noted that Foreigners are able to quote higher rates to Bangkok by German Lines which places the Continent in a more favourable position.

HARD GOODS.

With regard to hard goods, competition has never been keener, and the profits on the standard metals such as Bar and Corrugated Iron, Tin Plates and Sheathings have been cut so fine that some firms content themselves with doing a Commission indent business for customers instead of taking the risks of stocks, and the yearly growth of this system is apparent.

Flour.

The important trade in Wheat Flour has been captured by Australia and the only fear is that a protracted season of drought may at any time cut off connections.

The transfer of this trade from the Pacific Ports originated from the Chinese boycott of American goods and although it is alleged this no longer exists, and that the Australian Flour is both better and cheaper it is doubtful if it is altogether a question of merit.

Overstocking led to this article being sometimes quoted at a lower price than in Australia.

MOTOR.

Motors Cars of French make have done fairly well, but British manufacture are now strong in the field and have already cut well into the trade, so that the coming year should show well for home makers.

Imports of Coal reached 713,918 tons, in addition to which were 5,000 tons of Patent Fuel.

This shows an increase of 117,000 tons of fuel, of which increase the United Kingdom contributed over 23,500 with a total of nearly 90,500 Australia 132,211 with a total of nearly 219,000, Bengal 18,000 with a total of over 321,000, Borneo and Sarawak 7,500 with a total of 13,000 tons and Tongkin nearly 5,000 with a total of 10,000 tons.

From Japan only 85,000 tons was received, a decrease of 176,000 tons and from Dutch Borneo 17,500 tons a decrease of over 50,000.

Petroleum.

Petroleum shipments are now recorded without the large quantities transhipped to China, Japan, Java and India being included, and are therefore for 1905 and 1906 mere representation of the actual sales for consumption and export.

It was, however, thought desirable that the large quantities of Sumatra and Borneo Oil imported under their country of origin and this has been done in 1906, the oil which appeared under the Netherlands Archipelago in previous years being now so treated.

The imports in cases of 65 lbs. show 1,243,146 in 1906, an increase of 89,000 cases. Sumatra Oil is responsible for most of the large advance, American increased by 18,000 cases only, while the rest was derived from Borneo as agreed between the Syndicates, thus showing a fall of 102,000 cases.

The total of 5,000 cases from other places is probably Sumatra Oil from the Negri Sembilan into Malacca.

Of the Petroleum stored in Singapore for transshipment, 44,000 tons were declared in 1906, an increase of 8,500 tons, and of Benzine 17,000 tons an increase of 4,500.

Liquid Fuel imported from Dutch Borneo reached over 35,000 tons, an increase of 13,000 and from Sumatra 744 tons, a decrease of 5,321 tons.

Benzine imported from Sumatra and Polo Sambore reached 34,000 gallons, an increase of 11,000, and from the United States of America 5,200 gallons, an increase of 2,000.

Tin.

Imports of Tin Ore reached 874,400 pikuls a decrease of 73,000 pikuls.

Imports from the Straits of 65,000 pikuls, from Selangor by 56,000 and from Pahang by 13,000, but rose from Australia by 10,000 and from the Dutch Islands by 20,000.

The Negri Sembilan, Johore and Siam West Coast maintained their position as exporters.

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of trade is in the following statement showing movements of merchandise in 1906 (000 omitted):—

U. Kingdom \$35,210 111 \$56,493 236

British Possession, Protectorates etc. 148,558 467 70,062 219

Foreign Countries 134,083 422 144,718 515

The position of the United Kingdom in relation to the whole trade of the Colony shows improvements of 6 per cent in Imports and 22 per cent in Exports.

British Possessions and Protectorates have a fall of 7 per cent in Imports and a rise of 3 per cent in Exports, while Foreign Countries advanced in Imports by 1 per cent only and declined in Exports by 45 per cent.—Singapore Free Press.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd August.

On the evening of the 21st inst., a foreigner accompanied by his boy paid a visit to the Po Wah theatre in the eastern section of the new Bund. About midnight, the whole theatre was aroused by an alarm raised by the foreigner that he had been relieved of a \$2,000 cheque from his pocket.

He laid the blame on his boy, complaining that he was careless in looking after him, and furthermore that he is alleged to have been in league with some other rascals in committing the theft. The foreigner at once seized the boy and it remains to be seen what will be the outcome of the matter.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

The new Admiral of the province of Kwangtung, Chun Ping-chik, arrived here yesterday morning on board the Chinese gunboat *Kwang Hsing*, which had been specially despatched to Hongkong to meet him. The Admiral landed at the Tien Tze Wharf, where he was met by the Brigadier-General of Kwangchow, the two magistrates of Nanchow and Panyu and other officials. He is taking up his temporary residence inside the City, and will take over charge of office on the 27th instant.

FIRE.

At 11 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a matting shop at Yau Lan Mun. The fire burnt fiercely for a time, but owing to the timely assistance of the different fire brigades, the outbreak was extinguished before much damage was done to the neighbourhood. One building was completely destroyed in the conflagration.

On the same day at 4 p.m. another outbreak of fire took place in a building adjoining the *Kwok See Poo* office, but the flame was suppressed at once, so no serious damage was done.

PRISON REFORM.

The Puny Magistrate is going to effect some reforms in the present prisons in connection with his yamen. He has already raised the necessary funds for the undertaking. A number of prisoners has been transferred to the Nanchow Prison, so that the old prison may be pulled down and rebuilt.

KEROSENE TRADE.

Owing to the enforcement of the new regulations recently promulgated by the provincial authorities relating to the landing and storing of kerosene in the City of Canton, it is reported that the kerosene trade of this commodity by the Chinese Oil merchants has fallen off considerably, and consequently the price has advanced to one tael per picul more than the former price.

PIRACY.

On the 10th instant, a junk, fully laden with cargo, left Shui Ning for Canton and upon arrival at a place called Kam Kai, the junk was held up by a gang of pirates. The value of the booty carried away is estimated at about \$800; the case has been reported to the authorities. Within this month several cases of piracy have been reported to have taken place on the route from Canton to Shui Ning.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Canton Authorities have now made all the necessary arrangements for the reception of the newly appointed Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, Chang Yen-chun. The first batch of the reception party, consisting of over ten persons, has already left for Shanghai, and the second party will leave here for that port to-day. The Shan Hou Chu will send launches to Hongkong to receive H. E. when his departure from the North is ascertained.

LIKIN COLLECTIONS.

The total amount of likin collected for the sixth month by the Canton Likin Bureau amounts to Tael 68,033.649 and the collection of likin by the Lappa Customs for the first month of the period amounts to Tael 5,939.743.

STEAMBOAT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The steamboat owners of Canton, under the leadership of Mr. Han-yin, have petitioned the officials of the Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce requesting permission to form the Canton River Steamboat Owners' Association, and stating that the Steam Launch Owners' guild have already consented to subscribe \$10,000 towards the fund for the establishment of the institution. The Association propose to issue certificates to its members which are to be renewed annually and the Association is formed with the object of looking after the interests of the steamboat owners. The number of river steamboat companies here is estimated at about thirty altogether.

PROVINCIAL JUDGESHIP.

H. E. Chan Hae-sui, who was nominated Provincial Judge to the province of Kwangtung at the same time as the appointment of H. E. Shum as Viceroy, has now declined the post. Kung Sam-tsun has therefore been appointed to the judgeship for the time being, pending the arrival of Chang. Since H. E. Shum has resigned, Chang has also tendered his resignation several times.

THE COMING OF CHANG.

A reply has been received from H. E. Chang Yen-chun, Viceroy designate, to the telegram from the Canton-Hankow Railway Company.

H. E. states that he is very pleased to acknowledge their congratulatory telegram, and that he will start for the South on the 27th inst.

ANTI-OPUM MOVEMENT.

The inhabitants of the villages of Chun Tze and Chik Fa have contemplated forming an anti-opium society and establishing reading libraries. The other day a meeting was held and there was a large attendance, all approving of the project. Arrangements are in progress and the societies are expected to be opened before long.

An anti-opium society has been opened in Lung Shan, in the district of Shun-tze, where anti-opium medicine will be distributed free and lectures on the evil of the drug will be delivered.

LIKIN STATION HELD UP.

In broad daylight, on the 19th instant, the Likin Station in Pak Sha, in the prefecture of Waichow, was attacked by a gang of robbers. The robbers held up all the inmates of the station and carried away all the valuables that they could lay their hands on, besides wounding one of the coolies there. The occurrence seems very strange when it is learnt that there are stationed at Pak Sha a number of soldiers and some guardposts in the vicinity. The robbers made their escape without being pursued by the guards.

MILITARY STORES.

Some time ago Admiral Li Chun ordered a quantity of firearms and ammunition through Messrs. Carlisle & Co., of Shanghai—50 rifles, 20,500 cartridges and 100 empty shell cases. The ammunition has arrived at Hongkong and Admiral Li Chun has applied to the authorities to take delivery of the stores.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

Ex-Admiral and Commander-in-chief, Li Chun, is about to leave Canton for his new post at Pakhoi as *chun-tai*; his subordinates have presented him with many gifts in the shape of embroidered umbrellas, scrolls, etc., in appreciation of his good administration and the consideration they have received at his hands.

26th August.

Tao-tai Wen.

Tao-tai Wen Tsung-yao, recently secretary to ex-Viceroy Shum, has arrived here from Peking.

THE NEW VICEROY.

A telegram received here states that H. E. Chang Yen-chun, Viceroy designate, handed over charge yesterday of his former office as Governor of Honan, to the Provincial Treasurer of that province, temporarily, pending the arrival of the new Governor, Lin Shao-min.

Lin Shao-min will leave Honan to-morrow morning by rail for Hankow and from thence to Shanghai en route for the South. His suite consists only of about twenty officials, most of whom have served under him during his governorship.

THE NEW ADMIRAL.

The newly appointed Admiral of Kwangtung, Chun Ping-chik, will proceed to the Boga Tigris to-day where he will to-morrow take over charge of office. All troops, etc. formerly under the command of Admiral Li Chun will be placed under his command. With regard to the Admiral's yamen on the new Bund, Admiral Chan has decided to rebuild the whole building, according to Admiral Li's plan.

RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The Shanghai shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have telegraphed to the Company, the different charitable institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds Association inquiring as to the reason for the delay in the assumption of office by the newly elected president and vice-president of the Company, and requesting them to see that everything is settled, and to get these two officials to take over charge at once.

ANTI-OPUM MOVEMENT.</

exportation of rice from Kwangai and the large quantities of rice at present imported from Annam and Siam, the price of this staple has recently fallen very considerably in that town.

On the 24th instant, through information received, Colonel Ho of the 11st Regiment, with troops proceeded to and raided the Tai Fo Village in the district of Tsching, when two robbers were captured. When Colonel Ho was about to leave that place with his two captives, he was attacked by a gang of robbers who rescued the two prisoners and also inflicted serious injuries to two of the Colonel's men during the encounter which ensued.

SERIOUS FIRE IN A TEA FACTORY.

(From a Correspondent.)

28th August.

A serious conflagration occurred in a tea factory at Honam in the early hours of this morning and about \$3,000 worth of tea was destroyed. The stock was uninsured, the proprietor having decided this year to forego his usual plan of insuring the stock and premises for \$30,000, owing to the hard times. The stagnancy of the tea market accounts for the large quantity of tea in stock at the time.

NEW PROVINCIAL JUDGE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

29th August.

An Imperial Edict has been issued appointing Wong Yun-mun as substantive Provincial Judge of the province of Kwangtung vice Cheng Hao-sui who was unwilling to proceed to the South to take over the duties of his new office.

MARKETS.

The temping early market buildings of bamboo and matting erected in the Bannerman quarters of the city have proved a success, and the Bannerman Authorities have now decided to erect more substantial structures of brick and mortar in various parts of the Bannerman city for markets. The cost will be defrayed out of the public funds for this purpose.

ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

Yesterday afternoon the police of No. 7 Police Station, Western Suburb, arrested an owner of a certain house in Chu Hong Lane in the western suburb for harbouring an opium smoker and allowing him to smoke on his premises. The owner was fined and the opium smoking apparatus seized and ordered to be confiscated. The fines which have been exacted from various persons found guilty of infringing the anti-opium regulations will be sent to be added to the funds of the Canton Central Anti-Opium Association.

THE OPIMUM ANTIDOTE.

At a meeting of the committee of the Canton Fong Pin Hospital held yesterday at the institution, a report was read showing the number of persons who had been treated, etc. in this institution during the year ending the 15th day of the 7th moon this year. The institution admitted altogether 3,072 patients during the year. The number of patients arriving from Hongkong or Macao and admitted into the institution for treatment during the year was 151 patients. The number of patients discharged from this Hospital as having completely recovered was put at 2,000 odd and the number of patients still being treated at the hospital is several hundred.

OFFICIAL VISITS.

To-day at 11 o'clock, H. E. Acting Viceroy Wu proceeded to the Shamen to the American Consulate to visit Consul-General Bergholtz.

The Japanese Consul-General at Canton, to-day, proceeded by launch to visit the Government Industrial Machinery at Tsang Po.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The newly elected President, Lo Po-shun, and the vice-president, Wong Shiu-ping, are reported to have assumed duties at the office of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company from to-day.

ADMIRAL LI.

Ex-Admiral and Commander-in-chief, Li Chun, who has handed over charge of office to the newly appointed Admiral and Commander-in-chief, Chun Ping-chik, will proceed to take over his new post at Peking as Chantai about the middle of the next moon.

CANTON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Canton Bureau of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has reported to H. E. the Acting Viceroy that the Canton River Iron Bridge Company is a properly constituted commercial concern and requests H. E. to sanction the floating of the company for the building of the bridge across the river.

UNFOUNDED RUMOURS.

VICEROY TUAN FANG.

In view of various reports about Viceroy Tuan Fang since the assassination of the late Governor Ea Ming, the following letter from a valued correspondent at Nanking is of interest:

"The weather here has been like an oven and we have been perspiring like rivers. On the afternoon of the 19th instant, however, we had a storm of wind and rain which has brought down the temperature considerably. In spite of the great heat our popular Viceroy, H. E. Tuan Fang, tirelessly holds his audience day after day as usual, and only early morning till noon. During the afternoon he attends to the personal of dispatches and transaction of all business connected therewith until sunset. After supper his Excellency generally collects his secretaries and officers of his suite, and discusses with them questions of the government that is needed for the times. No matter how late the hour may be, if any of his subordinates come to him with suggestions, his Excellency is always ready to receive and discuss matters with them. This alone has made him the most popular Viceroy that has ever held sway in Nanking and high and low seem eager to serve under his Excellency. Of late I am sorry to see that many of the newspapers have been wrongfully accusing his Excellency of timidity, saying that he has surrounded himself with extra guards, while the watch that is being kept is exceedingly strict and severe, so much so that it is alleged that persons coming to call upon his Excellency have had their persons searched. This is a lie. I again, last month there was a report that the Viceroy had sent his family back to Peking. The fact is that the wife of his Excellency's cousin who had been staying in the yamen happened to leave Nanking to join her husband who has been appointed a perfect in khensi province. This was construed into the Viceroy's family being removed to Peking. Another report in the same connection was the departure of the Viceroy's daughter-in-law (the wife of his only son, Toco) for Peking a few weeks ago. The Hon. Toco, who had been staying with his father in Nan'ing since his return from the United States, has been appointed to a post in the Waiwipo, and it was but natural that young Madame Toco should wish to join her husband in the Capital. She has, therefore, gone north, but the Viceroy's lady mother, wife, and other members of his Excellency's family are still in Nanking with no thought of leaving at all. Such is wild rumour.—R. C. D. News.

ALLEGED MURDER AT LANTAU.

FISHERMAN HACKED TO DEATH.

27th inst.

Intelligence received from Lantau Island this morning gave the account of a most brutal murder which was committed in the Mui Wo village two days ago in which a fisherman named Fan Mak Fat was killed. His alleged assassin is locked up in the house of a chopper. He is a villager in the Victoria Canal, close to Changchau. In this village reside Fan Mak Fat and his wife, a fisherman, and their families. For some months past the relations between the two fishermen have been somewhat strained. At one time they were on the best of terms, but that soon ended when To Hing Chan, so it is alleged, quarrelled with Fan Mak Fat regarding the latter's familiarity with his wife.

On the evening of the 25th instant Fan Mak Fat, the story goes, visited a supply shop and purchased some fish and pork. He was accompanied by a friend, and after the purchase the two started home. While passing To Hing Chan's house Fan Mak Fat is reported to have had a short conversation with To Hing Chan's wife, who was standing on the porch. Without a word of warning To Hing Chan was alleged to have rushed out of the house with a chopper. He dealt his victim several blows about the head and face, killing him on the spot. The alleged assault was witnessed by Fan Mak Fat's brother and sister.

Nothing more was heard of the matter until at four o'clock yesterday afternoon when To Hing Chan called at the Changchau Police Station and reported to Sergeant Angus that his house had been robbed on the previous night. He stated that a number of men got into the house while he was in bed. They looted him to a bedpost, wounded his wife, and left the place with jewellery, clothing and money.

Just as he was ending up his story a woman and a man—Fan Mak Fat's brother and sister—charged into the station. They reported the murder of their brother and pointed out To Hing Chan as being the murderer. He was promptly arrested, and this morning he was committed over to Hongkong.

THE SPY SCARE.

FOURTH DETAILS OF THE TOKYO TRAGEDY.

The Japan Chronicle of 17th inst. says:—Further particulars (more or less reliable) are published in the vernacular Press relating to the murder of Mayeda Seiji, said to be a Russian spy, which was briefly referred to in these columns yesterday. It appears that the murdered man was decorated by the Russian Government with the Cross of St. George in recognition of services rendered to the Russian Army as interpreter during the war. He recently arrived in Tokyo from Vladivostok and was constantly exchanging calls with several Russians in Tokyo, occasionally meeting them at tea houses. This behaviour of the man appears to have attracted public attention. Inamura Katsutaro, the murderer, was an employee of the Japan Sewing Machine Company, and was lodging in the house of a man named Mamo Chiyotaro at Temmacho, Nihombashi-ku. On reading in the newspapers that Mayeda was a Russian spy, Inamura began to secretly watch his movements, and resolved to kill him if he found he was really a spy. The amateur detective visited Mayeda at his hotel and asked him for employment under him, and thus they became acquainted with each other. As their relations grew more intimate, the untimely Mayeda placed great confidence in his assistant, and a few days previous to the tragedy, Mayeda asked him to go to Amori on a certain mission.

Inamura feared that Mayeda might perpetrate some dangerous move against Japan during his absence, and decided to remove him once, but his hotel was—for reasons not stated—closely watched by the police and he thought it dangerous to visit him too often. He therefore wrote to Mayeda, inviting him to come to the office of the Mitomi Shoka in the Shiba Park, as he had a secret to communicate. On Wednesday morning the two men met, and were heard talking loudly. Their voices grew louder and louder, until at last Inamura suddenly pounced upon his victim, and drawing a sword stabbed Mayeda in the right shoulder.

The wounded man shouted "Murderer! Murderer!" and shaking off his assailant, jumped through the window, and ran in the direction of the Shiba Ward Office, closely followed by his assailant. Near the Ward Office, Mayeda met a stranger and asking for his assistance, embraced him with hands covered with blood. The man, startled at the sight, ran away and Mayeda fell to the ground. Inamura then came upon and stabbed the prostrate man in the side, and seeing his victim expire, he sheathed his sword with a smile and walked off to give himself up to the Shiba police. On the way he was seized by the police who had been sent out to arrest him. The murderer was covered with blood, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

On Wednesday afternoon a Russian Lieutenant-Colonel named Olonoff (P), who resides in Shiba Park, called at the Shiba Police Station, and assured the authorities that they had been mistaken in assuming that the murdered man was a Russian spy. The Russian officer, who said he had been his friend for years, was formerly the President of the Oriental language School at Vladivostok, where Mayeda was an instructor. After the fall of Port Arthur, disturbances broke out in Vladivostok, and he and Mayeda took refuge in the interior. After the restoration of peace, they came back to Vladivostok. The Russian officer added that Mayeda had been murdered on account of the false report published in the newspapers concerning him.

Judge Tsuji, who is in charge of the preliminary examination, is reported to have stated that in deciding the case it was important to find out what was the real motive which prompted the murderer to perpetrate such a crime, whether it was public indignation or personal enmity, and further whether he had any pecuniary relations with the murdered man.

GRUSOMK DISCOVERY AT MARSHILLS.

IRISH VISITOR RETURNING FROM MONTE CARLO ARRESTED.

Calcutta, August 9th.

A special telegram to the *Empire* states that a sensational discovery has been made by the police at Marshills. Mr. and Mrs. Gould were arrested while on their way to London and in one of their trunks were found the mutilated remains of a woman named Levin, who recently disappeared from Monte Carlo. The victim had a quantity of valuable jewellery, which cannot be found, and it is suggested that she was murdered for the sake of her jewels.

Mr. Gould and his wife have been charged with murder and robbery. They deny all knowledge of the crime. Mr. Gould is of gentlemanly appearance, and is said to be connected with an Irish baronet.

DISTURBANCE ON THE "INDRAVELLI."

FIREMEN ATTACK THIRD OFFICER.

26th inst.

A disturbance, amounting to very nearly a mutiny, occurred on board the steamer *Indravelli*, now lying off Stonecutters Island, during the small hours of this morning, which may, perhaps, end fatally for one person—the third officer, Mr. G. G. Thorne—who was attacked by a number of firemen and seriously injured.

News of the affair reached Hongkong this forenoon, and from inquiries made it appears that shortly after two o'clock this morning, while all was quiet on board, a number of firemen, about six, returned to the ship in a jampun. It seems that a quarrel arose between the firemen and the sampan people, probably because the latter were underpaid. High words were exchanged between both parties; the whole ship was aroused by the noise created, and notwithstanding the fact that the men were wanted to keep quiet their conduct became worse.

While the racket was still in progress Mr. Thorne and a brother officer got out of bed and, going up to the excited firemen told them to "stop that noise." Thereupon the firemen turned on the officers and attacked them. A hand to hand fight took place on the gangway, it is alleged. The officers gave a good account of themselves, but the odds were against them. As the fight was about coming to an end, a fireman pulled out a fairly large sheath knife and played at several times into the third officer's body, wounding him in the side, the back and the shoulder.

In the meantime lights were hoisted and a man sent for the police. From the look-out at the Water Police Station the lights were seen and a police pinnace was hurried across to the ship. The injured officer was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, and six of his alleged assailants were arrested.

To-morrow they will be arraigned at the Police Court for trial.

WIDOW REPUDIATES DEBT.

VALUE OF CHINESE COMPOSITION DEDS.

Chan Cheng Pui, trading as Kwong Wing Shing at No. 180 Wellington Street, Japanese goods importer, brought suit against Ng Ao Shi, of No. 248 Hollywood Road, widow, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in the Summary Jurisdiction Court, last Tuesday afternoon, for the recovery of the sum of \$50, being money alleged to be due by defendant to plaintiff on a promissory note.

Mr. Hursthouse, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley's office, appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. Tso.

Mr. Hursthouse said he wished to amend the writ by adding the usual alternative clause for money lent.

His Honour: Amend the writ then.

Chan Cheng Pui, the plaintiff, said that he knew the defendant, and had lent her \$50.

Mr. Hursthouse: On a promissory note.

His Honour: A "note of acknowledgment" is better; these documents are generally somewhat involved.

Mr. Hursthouse: How did you pay the money over to the defendant?—In five notes of 100 each.

Mr. Hursthouse: Do you know what defendant wanted the loan for?

Plaintiff: Yes, she wanted to go and buy pearls, so as to sell them so as to make some living money.

Mr. Hursthouse: Has that money been repaid?

Plaintiff: No, though I have applied for it several times.

To Mr. Tso (in cross-examination): I lent the defendant \$1,000, and my wife lent her \$4,000 and the two sums were held left to her and so was able to pay up her debts.

Mr. Tso: Did you have any trouble in getting the return of the \$1,000?

Plaintiff: Yes; I had to press for it and she said she would pay me every cash she owed, even if she had to sell all her sons and daughters. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tso: Has that money been repaid?

No, it has not; it is still outstanding.

Mr. Tso: And the interest?—She paid that up to eight months ago, and then she stopped.

Mr. Tso: Were you in your shop when the message arrived?—Yes, and I told the messenger I would arrange it later in the day.

Facts of the plaintiff were called, and testified along the above lines, all laying great stress on the fact that the money was for the purchase of pearls.

Mr. Tso (to a *toki*): Were you present when this note was written?—Well, I wrote it (Laughter).

Mr. Tso: And was defendant present?

Well, she signed the note then (Laughter).

Mr. Tso: What did the composition of \$8 1/2 mean?—It meant that all customers should pay only 8 1/2% of their purchases in her Kiu Tak.

His Honour: But you said just now that they were to get 32% on the composition; are you going to try to get out of this (holding up the composition deed).

Mr. Tso: No, my Lord, I will explain that by my witnesses.

Well, she signed the note then (Laughter).

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Cements at \$11 and \$11. Hongkong Ropes have buyers at \$12, ex-the interim dividend of 50 cents per share paid on the 17th inst. Union Waterboats are steady at \$12. In the North, Sumatras are procurable at \$11.10, and Langkats are inquired for at \$11.30.

There has been very little business done since our last issue, rates remaining more or less unchanged.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position throughout the week, and at the close, they are steady at \$6.75 for the old shares ex new share, after sales at the rate, while the new shares are in demand at \$5.05. The London rate has further weakened to 279.10s.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are unchanged. There are further buyers of North Chinas at \$1.75 and Unions at \$1.70.

Fire Insurance.—There has been no fluctuations in stocks under this heading, and they remain without business.

Shipping.—China and Malacca can be placed at \$15. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at \$12. Indo-China Preferred and Deferred can be sold at \$39 and \$38 jointly. Star Ferries (old) have declined to \$22, while the new shares remain unchanged.

Refineries.—China Sugars have dropped to \$9.8, at which rate they are quiet. Luzon and Perak Sugars are out of favour at quotations.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering are neglected at \$15.50. Rauls are stronger, and buyers prevail at \$7. Further sales have been effected at this rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$67, after sales at the price. The Directors of this Company have decided to make a new issue on the 1st January, 1908, 20,000 shares of \$50 each, to be offered to Shareholders at par, in the proportion of one new share to two old shares.

Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in favour at \$11. Shanghai Docks have been sold at \$11.80, Hongkong Wharves are nominally quoted at \$11.21.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels continue to hold their position, and can still be placed at \$100, while Hongkong Lands are procurable at \$98. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$10. Shanghai Lands have been sold in the North at \$11. West Points are quoted at \$18.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos can be secured at \$14.64. Hongkong Cottons are nominally quoted at \$11. Other stocks, under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Boraxes have inquired at \$9, but shares are scarce. China Light and Power have improved to \$6, at which rate sales have been taken place. Green Island Cements have been dealt in at \$11 and \$10. Peak Tramways (\$1 paid up) have been taken off the market \$14. Hongkong Ropes have strengthened to \$24, and they are inquired for at the rate. Watsons are wanted at \$14. There is a demand in the North for Langkats at \$11.35, and Sumatras have buyers at \$11.20.

PRELIGHT MARKET.

In their report dated August 24, Messrs Lambe and Pogue write:

We have again an eventful fortnight to chronicle. Tonnage being ample for all existing requirements, rates naturally could not be expected to, and have not, experience a rise.

Saigon to Hongkong.—Owing to a declining market here, no demand whatever was in evidence until a day or two ago, when a couple of vessels were taken up at 12 and 13 cents respectively. Being detained in port here by the recent boisterous weather, several boats which were about to carry out previous engagements at 16 to 18 cents per picul, had the misfortune to miss their cancelling dates at Saigon characterising themselves of the right of throwing up the charters. Owners ultimately did manage to secure a return freight, but by force of circumstances had to submit to a comparatively heavy sacrifice in the way of rate, in one case as much as 6 cents per picul.

As for Saigon to Philippines, further demand for fairly prompt was filed by the charters of a few boats at rates ranging from 21 to 25 cents.

Hailo to Yangtze ports a small carrier found employment, terms are being withheld.

Bangkok to Hongkong.—Norw. s.s. *Tolv*, having conceded 1 cent reduction as against last rate obtained, has been taken up for another trip by her late charterers.

Yangtze River Freight.—By latest advice the new rice crop promises to turn out a good one, but whilst this should necessarily have the effect of keeping "line" business away from other sections of the coasting trade, such as Saigon, it would be premature to surmise that the autumn harvest will be rich enough to allow of participation of outside boats to any great extent.

Newchwang to Canton.—There are no apparent chances of any demand coming on prior to the close of the season, and we think we may safely say that this is likely to be one of the worst years on record. Newchwang to Amoy and Swatow no nothing doing.

Hongkong to Pulo Brani (Singapore) a steamer has been placed at \$2.05, and Tauron to Shanghai a charter is reported at \$2.25 per ton.

Moji to Hongkong has a fixture at \$1.50, part cargo to Canton at \$2.20.

Rajkot to Hongkong, timber, a steamer had been done at \$1.35 lump sum.

Sailors.—Nothing new to advise.

Sail Tonnage loading or to land.—Brit. ship *King George*, 2,057 tons, arrived 21st July. Brit. bark *Lynx*, 1,749 tons, arrived 20th July. Brit. bark *Alcedo*, 2,492 tons, arrived 27th July.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged.—None.

Departure of Sailors.—None.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
Do. demand 2/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 2/2 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
India T.T. 2/2 1/2
Do. demand 2/2 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
Singapore T.T. 2/2 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C 2/3 3/6
6 months' sight L/C 2/3 7/6
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 5/1
4 months' sight do. 5/1
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/3 7/6
4 months' sight do. 2/3 7/6
6 months' sight do. 2/3 7/6
Bank of England rate 2/3 7/6
Bank of France 2/3 7/6
Bank of India 2/3 7/6

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 25th August, 1907.—

Library Museum
Non-Chinese 320
Chinese 121
Total 441

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., reached Yokohama on 18th inst. by the *Empress of China*.

WALL Street is credited with being solid in opposition to Mr. Taft's candidature.

Mr. W. F. WINGROVE has been appointed secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange from 21st inst.

WE understand that his Honour the Chief Justice leaves the Colony, for a holiday, on the 3rd prox.

MR. TAFT will start for the Philippines from Seattle on board the *U.S.S. Albatross*, and will open the Legislative Assembly in October.

MR. FREDERICK O'BRIEN, editor of the *Manila Gleaner*, was a passenger on board the steamer *Zafra* which arrived in port last Monday from Manila.

THE cholera at Moji and Nagasaki is spreading, especially in the provinces around Moji. It is feared that this is caused by overland labourers fleeing from Moji in defiance of the regulations.

VICKROY SUNG SHOU (Manchu) has informed the Waiwup that permission has been granted the Standard Oil Co. to erect oil tanks beyond the suburbs of Foochow, and requested that the fact be recorded in that Ministry.

THE long vacation of the Supreme Court commences from Monday next. The Summary Court will sit in the mornings whenever necessary, and the Court offices will remain open until 1 p.m. only, during the vacation.

MR. S. D. Seina informs us that he has received a telegram from Bombay last Thursday morning as follows: "The cricket match played at Bombay between the Parsees and the Presidency teams resulted in the victory for the Parsees by 143 runs."

A TOKUSHIMA dispatch states that the cargo of the *City of Carthage*, wrecked in the Kii Channel, consisted of 10,000 cases of kerosene, 6,000 cases of cylinder oil, and 6,000 cases of paraffin wax. Of these, only about 10,000 cases have been saved.

GOLD bullion received by the Imperial Mint, of Osaka, during last month amounted to 1,170 lb, and the coins struck were 1,580,000 in 1/2 gold pieces. The amounts of 1,750,000 50 sen and 1,420,000 20 sen silver pieces are also reported as having been minted last month.

TSANG KU, the policeman who attempted to commit suicide some days ago at No. 7 Police Station, by drinking opium, was today (27th inst.) sent to the Victoria General Hospital for medical observation, as it is believed his mind is unbalanced. At the Police Court, this morning, he admitted the charge of attempting suicide.

TSANG KU has been in the Police Force for a number of years, and bears an excellent character.

ROBERT LINDBLOM, an overseer, employed by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., charged a coolie, Li Hung, at the Police Court, last Tuesday morning, with the larceny of a piece of hardware from one of the company's houses in Chater Road, on Monday.

The word was valued at \$5. Accused admitted the charge. He took the oath, he said, because he thought nobody would take it. He was sent to goal for a week.

A FATAL accident occurred at Hankow on 16th inst. on H.M.S. *Breid*. As two blue-jackets were fishing the gill-nets a stay gave away and both men were precipitated into the river. One rose to the surface immediately and was rescued by a sampan which happened to be alongside, but his comrade did not reappear and apparently was caught by the strong under current which now prevails. His body has not yet been recovered. —*Hankow Daily News*.

BECAUSE Indian policeman 827 told him to "get a move on" and not to obstruct the thoroughfare, a Chinaman, who later gave the name of Fong Wai, a *fohi*, employed in the name of Fong Wai, at West Point, last Sunday picked up a handful of stones and hurled them at the constable. One or two of the stones took effect. Fong was then given the opportunity to escape, but as his legs would not answer he was caught. Taken before Mr. Melbourn, on Monday morning, in the Police Court, he pleaded guilty to the offence, and was fined \$2.

JOHN MURRAY, a seaman, living at the Sailors' Home, West Point, became so obstreperous in the "home last Sunday that Charles Gould, the superintendent, was forced to ban him from the premises. Murray returned to the Home to the police. Murray returned to the Home in the morning intoxicated and started to annoy the other inmates. This had not the desired effect, however. Then he challenged them to fight. As no one came forth he proceeded to raise an uproar which landed him in a cell. On Monday, he was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner while intoxicated. He pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. He was fined \$10.

AN extremely successful concert and dance took place at the Kowloon Hotel on Saturday night last. There were over 300 guests present, and the band played during dinner. Afterwards there was dancing, the proprietor, Mr. O. E. Owen, being the leading spirit in securing the pleasure of the visitors. Although Mr. Owen has only recently acquired the ownership of the hotel, extensive improvements have already been planned, including arc lights at the entrances by Elgin Road, Gardiner Road and Chater Road. The new proprietor, it may be stated, has had eight years of Far Eastern hotel business, including three years at the Raffles Hotel in Singapore, four years at the Occidental and two years at the Delmonico, Manila.

THEODORE THOMAS, a lad, about eighteen years of age, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, at the Police Court, last Thursday, to answer charges of impersonating a factory foreman, and obtaining money under false pretences. Wai Fat, an engineer, residing at 80, Praya East, made the complaint. He stated that on the morning of the 24th inst. accused visited his house and, representing himself as a foreman employed by the Sanitary Board, promised complaint that he would give him some money.

He then took his departure. In the afternoon he returned again and on this occasion he asked for a "loan." Complaintant refused to pay. When accused left he made inquiries, resulting in the arrest of Thomas on Wednesday afternoon. The case was adjourned.

Dr. J. W. Hartley has been appointed to be Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, with effect from the 21st inst.

A PORTION of the Tokio Press is apprehensive of difficulties occurring through the importation of cheap Chinese labour for the Kagoshima Railway.

LICENSERS to shoot an "take game, granted under Ordinance 6 of 1885, are due for renewal or issue on the first day of September, 1907. The fee for each licence is \$10.

AMONG the passengers leaving to-day (24th inst.) for America, by the *America* at 10 a.m., were Governor Knight, of the Nueva Vizcaya province, and Mr. W. M. Wooden, of the Philippine Educational Bureau.

MR. S. D. Seina received a telegram from Bombay last night (21st inst.) stating that the cricket match played between the Parsees and Hindoo teams resulted in the complete victory of the Parsees by eight wickets and one run.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announce that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending August 10, 1907, amounted to 25,482.01 tons and the sales during the same period to 22,914.99 tons.

BEFORE returning to Manila, the *s.s. Zafra* will undergo her annual docking and overhauling. The following week the *Zafra*'s sister ship, the *Rubi*, will be put in dock. This means that both the *Rubi* and the *Zafra* will miss one trip to Manila.

"I WANTED the wood. I wanted it to make a basin, so I took it. I forgot to ask the foreman," said a coolie at the Police Court, this morning (28th inst.), when he was called upon to answer a charge of stealing five pieces of hardwood, yesterday, from the new cigar factory at Mongkok. He was sentenced to fourteen days' gaol, with four hours' stocks.

MR. R. R. McDermid, one of the proprietors of the new Shanghai *Saturday Evening Review*, was in Chefoo last week settling up his affairs there; having dissolved partnership with Mr. Holt, who goes home, and placed Mr. Silverthorne in charge of the *Chefoo Daily News*. Mr. McDermid is doing so well in Shanghai that he hopes shortly to start a daily paper there, and will therefore not return to Chefoo.

THE *China Critic* is informed by a Peking correspondent that the buildings, cages, and arrangements for the new zoological gardens, just outside the East Gate, are making splendid progress under the European expert supervision engaged for the purpose. Crowds of Chinese admire the different animals daily, and even foreigners admit that the institution is worth seeing, the tigers being especially fine specimens of the *felis tigris*.

MESSAGERS from San Francisco reiterate the request for a special commissioner from the Japanese Foreign Office, as it is recognized that the importation of Japanese labour is necessary in view of industrial conditions on the Pacific coast. The new Mayor of San Francisco has dismissed the members of the Police Board who were concerned in the violation of Japanese trade rights. The dismissal of the head of the Police is to follow.

It is reported that the Sugar Refining Company of Easton, Formosa, has abandoned a proposal to call on its shares (second instalment) in view of the present state of the money-market in Japan, and has decided to borrow cheap foreign money. The task of Mr. Arai, president of the company, now travelling in Europe, is to negotiate a loan. The Formosan Sugar Refining Company has decided to declare a dividend for the last half year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, the same as for the preceding period.

THE *Japan Mail* states that the repairs of the battleship *Mikasa* have been carried so far that she is expected to leave Saebao at the end of next month, for the purpose of proceeding to Kure where she will receive her armament. The *Mikasa* was floated in September of last year and it thus appears that the repairs of her hull will have occupied about a year, a time so sufficient for constructing a line-of-battleship *de novo*. Great progress is said to be making in the building of the first-class cruiser *Dziki* at Kure. Her launch is spoken of as likely to take place at the close of this year.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances, viz. to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of four hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, to defray the charges of the year 1906; to remove doubts as to the validity of the proceedings of the Supreme Court of this Colony during the time that Alfred Gaseyo, Willy Esquire, held the office of Puisne Judge of the Court; and the office of Puisne Judge of the Court; and an Ordinance to amend the Married Women's Property Ordinance, 1905.

AT about one o'clock on Thursday morning a Chinaman, about thirty years of age, by name Ah Cheung, residing with his family at 13, Ash Street, Yau-ma-tei, received injuries which resulted afterwards in his death. Ah Cheung is a seaman and had been paid-off from his ship last week. He returned home shortly after midnight yesterday (23rd inst.) from the theatre and, it was said, went out to the verandah to get the air. While looking over the verandah he is believed to have overbalanced himself and fallen to the street—a distance of some twenty feet. Sergeant Appleton removed the unconscious man to the hospital. He died late last night from a fractured skull.

AN unusual elopement occurred at Seattle last month, when Mr. H. Robinson, wife of the rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of West Seattle, deserted her husband for a Japanese servant, who had been in the employ of the minister's family last year. The Seattle police found the couple in the Japanese quarter and arrested them. (For spending half a day in jail, Mrs. Robinson appealed to her husband for help, and he provided bail for both his wife and the Japanese. The Japanese servant, Y. Sakamoto, is 30 years of age, while Mrs. Robinson is 30. The police say that the minister's wife left her West Seattle home and joined the Japanese servant a week previously.

"LAST night (23rd inst.) I went out for a walk. To Wing Woo Street I met an old friend of mine. We had a chat, during which I got dizzy and fell asleep. What happened after that I don't know. When I went to sleep I must have fallen to the street. The next thing I remember was being removed to No. 2 Police Station."

A coolie's excuse at the Police Court, yesterday, when he was charged with being a rogue and vagabond and sleeping in the street. "How long have you been in Hongkong?" queried Mr. Hazeland. "A couple of days," replied accused. "Have you any money?" pursued the Court. "No," came the calm reply. "I came down here to see if I could get some!" Three weeks' hard labour.

THE *New York Herald* continues to justify the proposed dispatch of the American Squadron to the Pacific, and recalls the reception accorded to Admiral Goodrich, who commanded a Pacific Squadron in 1904.

It is announced from Ottawa that Japanese labour is continually pouring into British Columbia. During July the influx was 858, making a total of 4,000 since January. It is improbable, however, that any conflicts will arise.

We understand that upon the departure of the Chief Justice on leave, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, will take over the duties of Chief Justice in connection with his own, until relieved by Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, who will then act as *Puisne Jus pro tem*.

YUONG YUNG, a coolie, was at the Police Court, this morning, sentenced by Mr. Hazeland to six weeks' hard labour, six hours' stocks and to be twice flogged, each flogging to consist of twelve strokes, for relieving a widow of a gold pair of ear-rings, with jadestone drops, in the Western Market, yesterday.

THE undermentioned details left this Command per *s.s. Catherine* on 22nd inst. for Calcutta:—H.K.B.R.G.A., 5 men; 11th Infantry, 14 men; 12th Baluchis, Jemadar Karim, Dtd, 12 men; 47th Sikhs, Subadar Savan Singh, 17 men; 41st Dogras, 20 men; 3rd and 7th Corps, 4 followers; A. H. Corps, 2 followers; Oud. Light, 2 followers; 1st Sub-Med. Dept., 1st. Asst. Masura Singh.

THE Central Government has received telegraphic despatches from the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang and the Viceroy of the Liang Hu suggesting that the Constitutional Law be promulgated, and the date of the inauguration of constitutional government fixed and declared to the public. Instructions should be sent to every province with regard to organizing the national Congress; the representatives belonging to the lower House can be chosen later on.

At the Parliamentary dinner given in his honour on 22nd inst., Marquis Ito stated that his advanced age prevents his prolonged occupation of the Resident-Generalship, of Korea, but added that he would not retire until affairs resulting from the new agreement had been put in order. A grand municipal and commercial entertainment will be given in Tokio on Tuesday in honour of Marquis Ito, and other guests have been arranged. The Resident-General is the most popular man of the moment in Japan.

HO YUNG, wife of To Hing Chan, the alleged murderer of Pan Mak Fat, the Lantau fisherman, who was killed in the Mui Wo village on the 25th inst., under circumstances reported in last Tuesday evening's *Telegraph*, was arrested this morning in the village in connection with the murder. It will be remembered that when the murder took place Ho Yung disappeared in the hills. She returned later. This became known to the police. She was charged with murder before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn, at the Police Court, on Wednesday forenoon and remanded.

A TERRIBLE disaster is reported from the coal mines at Hongay in Tonkin. An earthquake there resulted in the death of seven miners, on August 3. Three other miners were injured seriously. An inquiry showed that the earthquake was purely accidental. The mines there were developed originally by a British Company at such a loss that it had to sell out. A French Company had taken over the whole concern, and has made a good thing out of the mines. A large town has sprung up at Hongay, the port is crowded, and the coal trade grows steadily.

THE fifth half-yearly report of the Bank of Japan, which was approved by the general meeting on Saturday, 17th inst., shows a net profit for last half-year of ¥3,950,466. Of this sum, ¥700,000 has been absorbed in the regular dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, ¥2,000,000 paid for the bonuses and social expenses of officials, ¥9,000 for a special dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. making the total dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. A surplus of ¥1,950,466 has been carried forward.

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

Chan King Wan \$ 20
Yan Wan Kin " 20
Tam Tat Kong " 20
Li Po Kwai " 20
Hui Chin Lam " 20
Wong Kam Fuk " 20
Chu Tai Hing " 20
Tang Yan Po " 20
Leung Kin On " 20
Wong In Tung " 20
Kwok In Wan " 20
C. H. Clarke " 10
C. H. Clarke " 10
Y. L. Havre Doree " 5

THE *N. C. D. News* of 22nd inst. says:—A sad case of attempted suicide occurred yesterday at about 7.30 p.m. near the Nanking Road Jetty. It appears that a Mrs. Pearlman who was employed by Mr. Ezra at No. 23 The Bund, left the house at the time stated and walked to the jetty, where she hired a sampan and directed the coolie to convey her across the river. When about fifty yards from the shore Mrs. Pearlman suddenly jumped into the river; the coolie, at once stopped the sampan, and when the woman came to the surface he succeeded in grasping her and held her until another sampan coolie came to his assistance. The two coolies then returned to the shore with their burden. A crowd of natives collected, and on the arrival of a foreign policeman Mrs. Pearlman was taken to the Central Police Station and afterwards sent to the Nursing Home for medical treatment. She stated that she was a Jewess, but declined to say of what nationality or to give any explanation for the rash act.

YESTERDAY afternoon (23rd inst.) a coolie made his way into a rattan dealer's establishment, at 24, Bonham Street, and asked to be shown some of their finest bed mats. After some koring the coolie picked out one, which cost \$12, and told the shopkeeper to enter it in the account of a certain firm, the name of which he gave. This the shopkeeper promised to do. But after a few minutes' thinking he became suspicious and sent one of his *fohis* to follow the coolie. When the firm to which the coolie said he belonged was reached he made no attempt to enter but continued on his way. In the next street the *fohi* seized the man and handed him over to a policeman. On inquiries made by the police at the firm it was learnt that the coolie did not have their permission to order the mat. At the Central Police Station he gave the name of Pan Ho, of Sheung On Lane. Inspector Ritchie charged accused at the Police Court, this morning, with theft. Mr. Hazeland had the charge amended to one of obtaining goods under false pretences, and the case was adjourned.

MR. J. E. Fassen, 3rd Middlesex Regt., left this Command per *s.s. Arcadia* on 24th inst., for England, on transfer on probation to the Army Service Corps.

MR. F. A. Hareland convicted a hawk at the Police Court, last Thursday, and sent him to goal for three weeks with hard labour for exhibiting indecent pictures for sale in the public street, on Wednesday. Policeman 94 prosecuted.

It is reported in Peking that the Board of War is about to assume direct control of the Pongchi Dockyards and Arsenal, and that Mr. E. Tan, director of the department of the Navy in the Board of War, will be appointed Director-General of these undertakings.

MR. ISRAEL PUTNAM, proprietor of the *Manila Gleaner*, arrived in the colony last Sunday from Canada, en route to Manila, by the *C. P. V. liner Empress of India*. Mr. Putnam has been away from Manila for nearly two years, most of which time was spent in New York.

THEODORE THOMAS, the lad who was arrested yesterday and charged at the Police Court, with impersonating a factory foreman and obtaining money under false pretences, as mentioned in our issue of yesterday, was convicted this morning. Mr. Melbourn sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

OWING to a steel combine's inability to pay £12,000,000 in New York, the stock market has collapsed, and even stocks of good reputation have dropped by \$6 to \$10. Common stocks have no buyers at all. Rumours are now circulated that a leather company has failed, and this has placed the market in a worse condition.

LUI YUEN WAN, temple keeper, residing at 40, First Street, West Point, was arrested in the Central district last Thursday afternoon, by an officer attached to the Registrar-General's department, for delivering handbills in the street without the same having been passed and stamped by the Registrar-General. He was charged with the offence before Mr. F. A. Hareland, on Friday morning, at the Police Court. Inspector Ritchie applied for the adjournment of the case, which was granted. Bail \$50.

THE *Mainichi* has received the following telegram from Seoul:—The Emperor has decided to issue the following Decree:—"We are endeavouring to improve the administration and the customs of the nation. Believing that We must set an example, We shall cut off Our topknot and change Our costumes on the occasion of the ceremony of Our formal coronation. All Our subjects must endeavour to meet Our wishes." The Emperor has also issued a Decree prohibiting the marriage of males under seventeen and girls under fifteen.

LAST Thursday afternoon, a Chinaman was seen removing a bangle from the wrist of a four-year-old child, who was left by his mother sitting on the parapet of the Praya East, opposite Blue Buildings. Lukong No. 930 pursued the Chinaman and captured him after a print of about 100 yds. He was removed to No. 2 Police Station and locked up. At the Police Court, on Friday, the man, who said he was Li Yan, a barber, pleaded guilty to the charge of theft. Mr. Hazeland sent him to goal for six weeks with hard labour, to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours, and to receive two whippings, each whipping to consist of twelve strokes.

A MIDDLE-AGED woman, residing in a boarding-house at 94, Connaught Road Central, made a most determined attempt to commit suicide yesterday (27th inst.). On Monday morning she came to Hongkong on a visit to her husband, who took her to the boarding-house. Every thing appeared to have gone well with the couple until about two o'clock yesterday afternoon when the husband on entering his wife's cubicle found her in bed, covered in blood. Her throat was cut. A blood-stained razor remained at her side. The police were called in and the injured woman removed to hospital, where it was discovered that she had severed her wind-pipe. The woman was dead this morning, although she is in a poor condition.

WE do not often hear of strictly honest Chinese coolies so that the following story is as refreshing as it is true. A gentleman who was leaving China on the other day to return to Tientsin gave a coolie what he thought was 20 cents for moving his luggage. The coolie was brought back by the man after about five minutes with the remark in Chinese: "This is a golden pound, I do not want it." It turned out to be a sovereign, of which the gentleman had several in his pocket at the time, and he had paid the man one by mistake. The honesty of the man was the more surprising as he had been in South Africa, and was well acquainted with the value of English money. He received a dollar as a reward. —*China Critic*.

AFTER remaining a patient in the Government Civil Hospital for nearly a fortnight, under treatment for a self-inflicted wound on his neck, Maik Man Cheung, a bay picker, residing at 4, Heung Lane, was discharged from the institution on last Monday. On Tuesday morning, he was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourn with attempting to commit suicide. From a story related to us it would appear that on the 14th inst. accused returned home late at night and proceeded to his room, saying that he was feeling tired and wanted a sleep. About an hour later a loud noise was heard coming from his room. A number of folks started out to investigate and accused was found lying on his bed; his throat cut, and a blood-stained knife close to his side. No motive for the deed could be obtained. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and his Worship bound him over in the sum of \$100 to be of good conduct for a year.

LITTLE Tao Kwan Tai, a seven-year-old girl, disappeared from her home on the afternoon of the 22nd inst. She went out to play and at a late hour that night, when all her playmates were abed, she was still absent from home. Her father, who keeps a shop at 18, Tsung Hing Lane, became alarmed and started out to hunt for the missing girl, but without result. The police were next turned to. On last Tuesday evening while the father was at home looking after what his next step would be to recover his daughter, the main door was flung open and no other person than the missing child burst into the room. When she had quieted down she told a story of being spirited away by an old woman, who promised her everything. She was taken to a house far away from here, the name of the street she did not know, and locked in a room. She remained there alone for several days. Then her opportunity to escape arrived and she grasped it. In company with a policeman a bold man entered the house and, on being pointed out, the old woman was arrested. She was charged at the Police Court, on Friday, with kidnapping and the case adjourned.

WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and L.U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5552

號三十二月七年三十三緒光

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

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HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
HOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:—

For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4%
" 3 " 3%

TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. [17]

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IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

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THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

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rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
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For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3%
" 3 " 2%

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907. [18]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tails 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

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Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. [24]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (£417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasopongan, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colom-
bo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bang-
kok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corre-
spondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 3%
Do. 3 do. 2%

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1907. [20]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling \$11,750,000
Silver \$21,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Deputy Chairman.

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A. Goett, Esq., R. Shawan, Esq.,
C. R. Lehmann, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
A. J. Raymond, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

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For 6 months, 3% per cent. per annum.

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J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [21]

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by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
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Depositors may transfer at their option
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DEPOSIT" at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [22]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 800,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
Shortly to be increased to £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £ 800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per cent.

" 6 " 3%
" 3 " 2%

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [23]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000).

Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid-up).

Reserve Fund Fl. 2,112,570.30 (£176,048).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—At Singapore, Sourabaya, Sama-
rang, Indramajoo, Bandoeang and Welte-
vreeden.

CORRESPONDENTS—At Cheribon, Tegal, Peca-
lojan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang,
Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bom-
bay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeddah,
Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:

London: The Williams' Deso Bank, Ltd.
Paris: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Berlin: Deutsche Bank.

Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Vienna: Union Bank.

Rome: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
Letters of Credit payable in all important places
of the world and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per
annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum.
" 6 " 3%
" 3 " 2%

J. BOETJE,
Manager.

16, Des Voeux Road Central. [20]

Notice of Firm.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [707]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMAINING

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, & MANILA About 4th Sept. } Freight and
YOKOHAMA Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R. } Passage.

SHANGHAI DELTA About 5th Sept. } Freight or
Capt. C. L. Daniel } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports { MARMORA 7th Sept. } See Special
of Call Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R. } Advertisement

LONDON AND ANTWERP { CLYON About 11th Sept. } Freight and
via SINGAPORE, PENANG, Capt. G. W. Babot, R.N.R. } Passage.

COLOMBO, PORT SAID, &c.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1907. [2]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW STOCK OF

"WALK OVER" BOOTS

IN

BLACK AND BROWN,

\$10.50 per pair.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED WITH EVERY PAIR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [36]

BASS & CO'S PALE ALE

'HORSEHEAD' BRAND.

\$18.00 per Cask 4 Dozen Quarts.

\$20.00 " " 8 " Pints.

\$24.00 " " 12 " Splits.

LESS 10% OWING TO HIGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. [38]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND

MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.,

LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 1st September.

THE Company's Steamship

"HONAM"

will depart from DOUGLAS WHARF at 9 A.M.

Returning from Macao at 5 P.M. to the COMPANY'S WHARF.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Saloon, Return Fare \$4.00

" " " on the following day 5.00

Single " 2.00

Popular Excursion Rates, as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price.

NO CHITS will be accepted and servants' passage must be paid for.

The S.S. "SUI-AN" and "SUI-TAI" will not run on Sunday next—Boiler cleaning.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1907. [70]

Intimations.

One of the most prominent Medical men of
China said:

"Where Bear Brand Milk is
Known, the public will
have no further com-
plaint as to their milk
supply."

For Sale at

THE SAVOY,

in Queen's Road Central and at their Branch Store in Kowloon.

THE MUTUAL STORES,

and all its BRANCHES.

WATSON & CO., LD.,

and the Agents—

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1907. [30]

X THE CITY OF PARIS,
PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,
2, PRUDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LADIES' HATS, TOQUES & BLOUSES

DIRECT FROM PARIS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE. [30]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (Gout American).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony. [545]

Hotels.

THE

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.

THE BEST 60-ROOM HOTEL IN HONGKONG

SITUATED ON QUEEN'S ROAD IN THE CENTRE OF THE SHOPPING DISTRICT.

LIGHT, COOL, DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS FACING "THE PEAK"

Hot and Cold Water Baths throughout.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO DINNER PARTIES.

CUISINE UNEXCELLED.

RATES: \$4 to \$10 HONGKONG CURRENCY. [709]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [26]

VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEN), (TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO)

SHAMEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA,

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION, IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

H. HAYNES, Capt. T. AUSTIN,
Manager. Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND

TOURISTS. W. W. FARMER, Proprietor.

IRISH TERRIERS.

FOUR PURE (male), Thorough-Bred, 6
weeks old. For sale. Prices moderate.

Apply to— C. A.
C/O Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 30th

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " H. J. Black.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch.
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departure from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf (West), returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,551 " " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,191 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 569 " " " Mackinnon.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
 For further particulars, please apply to—
 BARRETTO & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"
 SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.
 A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.
 For further information apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.
 Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half Aug.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIKINI	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Oct.
TJIMAH	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
 Hongkong, 27th August, 1907.

Hotel.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the Peak, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the
 MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., L.D.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 108, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sonntz, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[37]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

JESSELTON, KUDAT and SAN-BOGNEO TUESDAY,
 DAKAN Capt. F. Sembill 9 A.M., 3rd Sept., 1907.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE About TUESDAY,
 and YOKOHAMA Capt. B. Welhelmi 10th Sept., 1907.

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBALTAR WEDNESDAY,
 SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP Capt. E. Malchow Noon, 11th Sept., 1907.

MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- THURSDAY,
 BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- Capt. D. Lenz Noon, 12th Sept., 1907.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE About THURSDAY,
 Capt. W. v. Seeden the 18th Oct., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

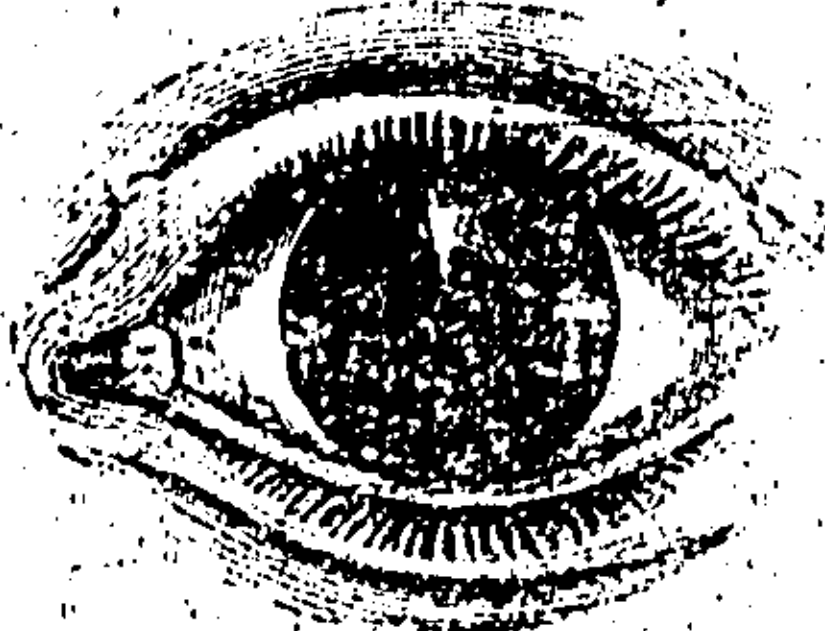
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1907.

Intimation.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 3, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Benluek Street, 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

[44]

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
 The only First-Class Hotel in Kowloon.
 Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
 Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
 Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
 Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
 Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
 Moderate Terms and No Extras.
 Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

[708]

THE BLESSING OF AUGUST.

It is the harvest month, yet it also is the month in which there is least thought of reaping in other fields, the month of fallow and rest. The selfish bachelor may choose June for the rod or October for the gun, but this is the children's month, and as such is ordained as the holiday time of most who have done their duty to others than themselves only. There is a wondrous holiday to plan, and often indeed the promise exceeds the execution. Change is the keynote, and because most of our millions live inland, the nation heads for the seashore.

The breathless sightseeing of a tour in foreign capitals is more appropriate to Easter. It is no summer vacation for city toilers. Neither in cathedral nor dazzling casino offers the contrast sought by jaded minds. Crowded streets streaked with flying cars are two suggestive of the mill. Those who earn their money amid pavements and buildings and the hum of traffic and press of throngs should spend it in quieter surroundings. There is a clockwork system about the conducted tours which is alien to the perfect relaxation that should mark the August holiday. The really overworked barrister or politician or merchant does not want to take his respite in palaces and picture galleries elbowed by effusive Americans, who, with kodaks and Baedekers, wave "Old Glory" over every relic of ages when America was peopled with the red men and unknown to civilization.

THE ROYAL REMEDY.

With the majority golf is the panacea for the brain-storm that threatens over-strain. Out on the bleak links, amid scenery that is basal to the verge of despair, tired workers win back reason and contentment with the aid of a small ball and a set of clubs at which they gaze tenderly in the rack of their compartment during the journey from town. From the Temple, from Harley-st., from Eistcheap, climbers of every age and standing flock to these sandy wastes, content to stop their climbing for a little space and merely to exist. Ambitions that for eleven months have had free play in stuffy courts, in the consulting-room, or on 'Change, meet in the 18-hole arena, and the day's doings, despite their sameness, furnish the absorbing topic at dinner and meat for dreams all night. There is a purpose about golf that makes it something less than the ideal occupation for this rest.

LOVERS' CARNIVAL.

I am not sure but the true occupation for August is loafing. This does not necessarily mean the hands-in-pocket stagnation seep outside the village tavern on Sunday morning, but only an irresponsible mood of drifting day by day, with moderate meals and moderate exercise, no hour with its object, no plan made that may not be rejected at a moment's whim. Even the daily baths need not be routine work, but rather an impulse when the sun is hot and the sea inviting. Then there is the beach. Now, the profane crowd that the fastidious citizen will avoid with whole-hearted determination. Yet seaside crowds are ovine in their habit of flocking and a walk of a few minutes will generally bring the eclectic to quieter and more deserted spots at the edge of the waves.

Few sensations are more beneficial to the really tired brain than that of lingering close to the plashing waters, the mind wandering as aimlessly from one topic to another as the hands that sift the yellow sand or rummage among wet pebbles. I have known cases in which the proximity of a sun-bonnet and parasol did nothing to destroy the enjoyment of the moment, but this is too delicate a subject for an inexperienced pen. Those who find too little distraction from brooding over business cares in the peace of the strand will get all the occupation they need with the sheet and tiller of a little sailing-boat, particularly if inexperience leads to a capsize.

THE INLAND HOLIDAY.

There are those who hate the sea and all its ways. Others there are who, living beside it for eleven months of the year, seek relief from August crowds on some quieter playground inland. England has her lakes, Wales her mountains, "collied her moors, and Ireland all three, and even children can be made happy with the wholesome food and country amusements of a well-chosen farmhouse. Those who rent a grouse moor, or are cultivated by someone who does, should, if they have only themselves to consider, have no hesitation, for the intoxicating air, the spring of the feather, the whirr of the grouse, the welcome sung by little burns hurrying down the purple glens, are among delights that may not lightly be committed to paper and fill a picture over which the eyes grow dim with longing when the yoke of cities is resumed.

CHANGE!

Change is the elixir. A king of the ninth century may find it in watching cakes on the grid, so he watches carefully enough to let them spoil. A king of the twentieth rejects Court dress for lounge things and a Homberg hat, and watches tennis or takes the waters. Mr. Roosevelt takes leave of the glare of Pennsylvania-avenue, and camps out in clothes that, worn in Washington, would bring about a revolution in favour of monarchy. Sir Edward Grey attunes his ears to the babble of border streams, which is better than the babble of Westminster. "Titled physicians are honest for a month, and own the air of the goldfinch better medicine than any in labelled bottles. Lawyers and journalists forget to lie and merchants to cheat; artists no longer talk shop; actors are themselves; even schoolboys cease from bullying; and for all this blessed August holiday is a Palace of Truth. Afterwards, the shams: once more—P. G. Aldrich in Morning Leader.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having tendered their resignation, beg to inform the Public in General that they will CEASE from SATURDAY, the 31st instant, to be the Agents in this Colony of the AGENCIA DO BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, MACAO.

ROZARIO & CO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1907. [704]

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

THE Agency of the above Bank in Hongkong will from the 1st of September, 1907, be transferred to Messrs. ARATOON V. APCAR & Co., in the place and stead of Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.

O Gerente da Agencia

DO BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, JOAQUIM L. C. GOMES.

Dated 21st August, 1907. [706]

To Let.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAVA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [87]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTTWOOD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [64]

TO LET.

LARGE and SPICIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, and 10, PRAVA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [439]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, Bonham Road.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [629]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 35, CAINE ROAD.

AUDITION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

GREENGROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

No. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE,

1, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1907. [742]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.

HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE,

Barretto & Co.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1907. [665]

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MON RISON HILL.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1907. [674]

For Sale.

PABST BREWING COMPANY
 MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
 ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [64]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is the result of a broken-down system, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause (for they are almost numberless), the symptoms are the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, irritability, and loss of energy for all the ordinary activities of life. Now, what also is a broken-down system? It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary demands of life. It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary demands of life. It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary demands of life.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that an agent succeeds the day after, may be more certainly secured by a course of treatment.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1.

It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary demands of life. It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary demands of life. It is a condition in which the body is so weak that it cannot stand up to the ordinary demands of life.

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Intimation.



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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

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We would draw special attention to OUR LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE, which has the pleasant characteristics of the finest Lime Fruit.

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OUR SARSAPARILLA is not only a delicious drink but a blood purifier as well.

OUR STONE GINGER BEER since its introduction, has been steadily growing in popular favour.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

&c., &c., &c.

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1907.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

THE SUBSIDIARY COINAGE COMMISSION.

Pending the official publication of the constitution of the Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor, to consider the question of the subsidiary coinage of Hongkong, we have refrained from reasons, which will be readily understood, from commenting on the grounds which the Committee will have to cover in pursuance of their instructions under the terms of the Commission. In yesterday's issue of the *Government Gazette*, the notice of the appointment of the Committee appears, and from it we learn that the Committee will be constituted as follows:—The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Messrs. J. Armstrong, D. R. Law, A. J. Raymond, R. Shewan, J. K. M. Smith, and A. G. Wood, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. M. Thomson, the Colonial Treasurer. When the elaborate correspondence which passed between our late Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, and the Colonial Office appeared, on the subject of the subsidiary coins of Hongkong, we observed that we could see no reason why the commercial community of Hongkong should have any serious grievance against the Government for the prevailing condition of the currency market; and we suggested that, not being financiers themselves, in the proper sense of the term, the administrative body could merely seek to obtain the most practical counsels available on the spot to guide them in any action the Government might propose to adopt to bring about measures which would secure the rehabilitation of Hongkong's subsidiary coins. As most people in Hongkong knew long before now, the Government had sought the views of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce on the subject. Sir Matthew Nathan had been in communication with the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the local manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the representative of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., on the same question. The subsequent action taken by the Government in returning to the melting pot a large sum of accumulated subsidiary coins from the vaults of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the scheme of redemption which has been in

operation for some months past, was the outcome of deliberations with the joint body of the commercial representatives of Hongkong and of the leading bankers of the Colony. The constitution of the present Committee includes among others Mr. Wei Yuk, Mr. J. Armstrong and Mr. J. K. M. Smith. The hon. Chinese member of the Legislative Council is, as everybody knows, the com-pradore of the Mercantile Bank of India. It is no unfair assumption when we take it for granted that in the consideration of the subsidiary coinage question, which is so intimately connected with the retail trade in which a large proportion of Chinese merchants in Hongkong and Canton are engaged, Mr. Ormiston, the manager of the Bank in question, had frequent occasion to consult the principal of his Chinese department. Mr. J. Armstrong succeeds Mr. T. P. Cochrane in the local management of the Chartered Bank and it is certain that as manager *pro tem.* he is unlikely to follow any other course than one which is in accordance with the expressed views of his absent chief. Mr. J. K. M. Smith is the Chief Manager of the leading banking institution, and it was upon whose advice, we may take it, that Sir Matthew Nathan largely depended for the construction of his plans as evidenced in the policy of the Government. Mr. D. R. Law, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, is one of the prominent members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which expressed the views of the Chamber to the Governor, and so also are Mr. A. J. Raymond, of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and Mr. A. G. Wood of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. So that, excluding the chairman, we are in a position to draw our own deductions as to what will be the general trend of the recommendations proposed by three-fourths of the Committee as the result of the present inquiry. It could hardly be assumed that they will stultify themselves so far as to suggest at this date any very radical recommendations for the introduction of reforms in a matter which has been fully considered by them in the daily round of commercial life. There remain the Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne, the secretary of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., and Mr. Robert Shewan, who is identified with very many large and important local enterprises and other commercial undertakings. Both of these gentlemen, have, by virtue of their position, already made representations to the Government on the subject of subsidiary coins and have proposed remedial measures to overcome the difficulties created and the competition, particularly of the Provincial Mint of Canton. It is just possible that they have exhausted the arguments in favour of their schemes to enhance the value of the local subsidiary currency, and in any event they stand in a minority of one-fourth to the others of the Committee, as we have endeavoured to show. The present Committee is not armed with the extensive powers which are possessed by a Commission appointed under the statutory authority vested in the Governor. It will not be within the province of the Committee to compel unwilling witnesses to attend and present their evidence at the inquiry. And as far as statistics are available, there is no authority for the Committee to demand the production from the Government archives of documents which establish the number of coins issued within the Colony since the inception of this once profitable trade. In those circumstances, the figures published by the Canton Mint must be held as valueless for the purposes of this Commission of Inquiry. As to general evidence, we have been inundated with proposals by both practical and theoretical "experts." Each and every one has advanced a theory and a scheme which were to put an end, once and for all, to the anomalous position in which the subsidiary coinage of the Colony finds itself at the present time; yet it is curious to note that amid the multitude of counsellors the Government has not yet found one whose wisdom was calculated to solve the difficulty of the situation. We can thus foresee the almost unsurmountable obstacles which face the Committee in arriving at any conclusion as the result of their inquiry. Without necessary and valuable statistics, without the help of practical evidence, without so much as the possibility of a correct estimate of the course of trade, the recommendations which the Committee will eventually evolve but of their investigations cannot amount to more than a series of tentative efforts to secure the rehabilitation of our coinage in the interests of Hongkong. That the question of the reforming of the currency system of any community cannot be dismissed in an off-hand fashion the experience of the Philippines will prove. The Philippine Currency Commission, appointed by the United States Government, was undoubtedly composed of the best authorities which the States could produce, and yet Mr. Conant's scheme, excellent as it seemed at a first glance, cost the Philippine Government a handsome sum in order to redeem the original *Peso* dollar in order to substitute for it one that contained a larger amount of alloy, as a result of the appreciation of the silver value of the dollar. And yet

none will dispute the fact that the materials at the services of the members gave them the opportunity of adjudging the future course of events. Similarly, Sir David Barbour's Commission, in Singapore, was almost led into error when the value of the dollar approximate to the sterling price placed by the Straits Government at 2s. 4d. And it is common knowledge that the fineness of Straits dollars has since been reduced from that originally adopted, and a coin baser in value has been substituted for it. If, then, we have two instances where the best financial minds of the day, of two great financial and commercial nations have been led astray by unexpected complications, which they could not possibly have anticipated. Without minimising the value of the labours of the gentlemen who have undertaken to act on the Committee on behalf of the Colony, we doubt very much whether even in their own minds they feel that they can produce a scheme which will extricate us from the difficulties of the situation created by circumstances which affect not alone the interests of Hongkong but also those of the important and adjacent city of Canton.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 31st July was delivered in London on the 30th instant.

GOVERNMENT proposes to convert a portion of the old Western Market into a public lavine.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of cattle depots, &c., and slaughter-house at Ma Tau Kok.

MR. R. H. Crofton has been appointed to act as Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Clerk of Councils, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, with effect from the 24th instant.

WE are informed that it is proposed to hold a Robert Morrison Centenary meeting in the City Hall on the 10th September at 7.30 p.m. It is believed that His Excellency Sir Francis Lugard will preside.

WONG UN, a stonecutter, residing at Lung Hom, was this morning sent to the Gaol Hospital to be placed under medical observation for a week, as it is believed his reason is unseated. Wong was found in house 11, Lo Lung Hang at two o'clock this morning. He was turned over to the Hongkong police and charged with entering a dwelling house with felonious intent. After his arrest the stonecutter acted in a most peculiar manner, which led the police to believe that he was not responsible for his actions.

A WASHINGTON despatch August 24 says:—As a result of the recent conference between President Roosevelt and the naval authorities, it has been decided that the battleship *Reishan* shall so as to reach the Straits of Malacca about December 1. Other important plans for the future naval programme in the Pacific have been outlined. When the big fleet arrives on the western coast, the present distribution of Uncle Sam's fighting craft in the Pacific will be somewhat changed. The torpedo boat destroyers now stationed in the Philippine waters will be transferred to Japanese waters and constitute America's representation in those waters. At the same time, a new South China squadron will be constituted. The navy department is now busy preparing for the organisation of this new squadron, which is to lie in the South China and Philippine waters. It is understood that this organisation will comprise some of the best vessels in the navy and will present a very formidable fighting force in the Asiatic waters.

THE "TARTAR" STOWAWAY CASE.

DATE FOR OPENING OF TRIAL FIXED.

The fourteen stowaways, who were found on board the C. P. R. liner *Tartar* while on her last voyage to Vancouver and who were brought back to Hongkong, arriving here on the 23rd instant, as reported recently in these columns, together with the ship's boatsman, three firemen and another seaman, who were arrested for aiding and abetting the stowaways, were arraigned on remand before Mr. F. A. Hazledar, this forenoon. The case was called on in order that a day might be fixed for the trial. When the case was first before the Court all the stowaways pleaded guilty. But from what transpired this morning we learn that it is the intention of the solicitors recently engaged by the stowaways to alter that plea.

Mr. H. G. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the prosecution. Six of the stowaways are represented by Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, while Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, Mr. O. D. Thomson and Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the remainder.

Mr. Bailey wanted the case to be opened to-day, but owing to the *Indravelli* case, reported in another column, his Worship said that was not possible as the ship sailed on Monday and it was necessary that the evidence, of the captain and the fourth officer should be taken.

When his Worship had entered the names of the different solicitors on the depositions he turned to Mr. Goldring and informed him that the stowaways had already pleaded guilty to the charge.

Mr. Goldring—I propose to amend that plea, your Worship. The opening of the case was then fixed for Tuesday afternoon next.

H.M.S. "FLORA" IN DOCK.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MISHAP.

Official sources—both Naval and at the Dock—were, as can only be expected under the circumstances, perfectly reticent over the accident which befell H.M.S. *Flora* on the night of Wednesday last. The gathering of further reliable details attending the unfortunate mishap has been no easy task, but the particulars which are now placed before our readers have been obtained from a source whose veracity there can be no reason to dispute.When the *Flora* was making the harbour on Wednesday night on her return from Singapore, after entering Lyse-wood Pass, she was proceeding "dead slow." The watch on deck was keeping a sharp look-out for the red-buoy marking the Dunmail Rock in Lung Hom Bay, as by the aid of that mark the cruiser's course would be shaped for her buoy in the man-of-war anchorage. The haze hanging over the harbour at the time must have evidently obscured the red-buoy from view from the deck of the cruiser. Without any warning those on board felt a sudden shock and within the briefest interval a second. Her sensation was that of the vessel striking a submerged buoy. It was at first surmised that the *Flora* must have run over the buoy. In an instant, however, the buoy was seen to the port side of the *Flora*, the cruiser being then somewhere midway between the buoy and the shore. She had struck the Dunmail Rock and slid clean over. The vessel at this time took a heavy list to starboard. All hands by this time realised that an accident had occurred and in almost no time every man gained the deck. Such was the perfect discipline on board that not the smallest exhibition of excitement manifested itself and the entire crew to a man was ready to answer the call to his assigned station on the ship.That the *Flora* had struck a submerged rock now became evident to those on board, but no idea was entertained that any vital injury had been inflicted to the hull of the cruiser. She made for her buoy in the Naval anchorage, and it was after she had made fast that water was discovered in the forward compartment, some fifteen inches or so having already gained its way into that part of the vessel. The pumps were started going to check the further inrush of water.

THE SALVAGE PARTY.

Meanwhile the salvage party was signalled for from the Naval Dockyard. By three o'clock in the morning of Thursday the party were on board the cruiser. So efficiently did they set themselves to work that at no time was the safety of the cruiser endangered, and by seven o'clock the same morning the *Flora* was lying safely on the blocks in the No. 1 Dock at Kowloon.

THE DAMAGE.

Once dry-docked the extent of the damage could be approximately gauged. It was seen that for a length of several feet the forward part of the keel had been seriously damaged. The hull on the port side received the worst injuries. Three gangs of workmen, mostly of the carpentry department, were set upon the job, while European foremen from the Admiralty works on this side of the harbour were detached to assist as is usual in all Naval repairs—the staff of the Dock Co. The first duty of the men employed on the job was to remove the copper sheathing; then the first wooden sheathing of three-inch hardwood planks and a second sheathing of four-inch boards. Throughout yesterday and to a late hour last evening the couple of hundred men were at the task. This was necessitated in order to lay bare the steel shell of the cruiser. At a late hour yesterday it was believed that no less than thirteen plates will have to be removed from the hull of the cruiser, and how many more, if any, may be found to have been injured upon later examination it was not ascertainable last evening. At any rate, an idea of the damage may be derived from the fact that competent mechanical experts pronounce the opinion that fully a month will be taken before the *Flora* can be made sea-going again.

REMOVING THE AMMUNITION.

While the big hull of the cruiser lay crippled in the dock supported by stout timber shores from either side of the granite facing of the No. 1 Dock, with the head of the dock itself shored of the massive dressed granite blocks preparatory to being lengthened, a continuous stream of bluejackets was running a line of hand trolleys from a gangway connecting the cruiser with the shore on to the sea-wall. This part of the crew of the *Flora* had been continuously at work throughout yesterday in the broiling hot sun into late hours at night removing the shells and hundreds of cases of ammunition from the mags of the cruiser to the Naval lighter lying alongside the sea-wall. The ammunition has had to be removed for a thorough examination of the hull.Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the present is the second mishap that has befallen the *Flora* within the past five years. She was first overtaken by a similar accident while on commission in the North Pacific four years ago. Her repairs were then carried out in an American shipyard, and as it might be expected a fairly costly bill had to be met by My Lords of the Admiralty.

POSTMAN No. 81 was convicted at the Police Court, this morning, for interfering with a policeman while acting in the execution of his duty. The policeman said that he had a hawk under arrest yesterday and the postman attempted to get the hawk released. "I have heard of several cases to which postmen have interfered with the police," said Mr. Hazledar. When he was brought to the station, Inspector Warnock said, "he told me he was a Government servant." "Tell him," his Worship said, "that his duty is to deliver letters and not to interfere with the police." Accused was fined 5s.

THE "INDRAVELLI" APPRAY.

PRISONERS ON TRIAL.

As recorded in the last issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, the five men—Thomas Dean, Charles Riley, Thomas Knockton, Walter O'Brien and William Clark—part of the crew of the steamer *Indravelli*, who were arrested on board ship early yesterday morning on a charge of cutting and wounding the third officer—Mr. G. C. Thorne—were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazledar, this morning, at the Police Court. An additional charge, viz., assaulting Mr. F. J. Duncker, the fourth officer, was placed against Dean, the first accused.The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. Stanley Collington, master of the British ship *Indravelli*, took the witness-stand. At about 1.15 o'clock yesterday morning, witness testified, he was sleeping on the upper deck when a sampan with some Europeans on board came alongside. The Europeans were cursing and swearing.

His Worship—Did you recognise the voices?

—No. The noise that was created, went on the witness, aroused the third and fourth officers, who remonstrated with the men.

His Worship—You knew then that the Europeans were part of your crew?—Yes.

The next thing witness heard was a loud noise on deck. He went to investigate and saw the second officer holding the second defendant—Riley. As soon as witness arrived on the scene the third officer called out that he was stabbed. Witness promptly seized the first defendant—Dean. When he heard that the third officer was bleeding freely from his wounds witness let go Dean, who cleared forward and turned his attention to the wounded man. After he had bathed his wound, witness ordered Dean to be placed in irons and "shackled up" to a derrick post. Before this was done, however, Dean was searched and a knife found on him.

His Worship—Was there any trace of blood on the knife?—No.

When you examined it did the blade look as if any blood stains had been washed off?—It looked as if it had been rubbed.

Continuing, the captain said that Dean became very noisy after this, and used very bad language. He said that he would like to "do up" all the officers, and that if he had a gun it would give him great pleasure to shoot the third officer. His wounds having been temporarily attended to, the third officer was removed to his cabin, and witness and his officers went to the starboard deck to arrest Riley. Witness found Riley standing in the middle of the room, undressed and ready to turn in. He held a razor in his hand, which he carefully placed on a table. Then he placed his foot on a step to get into his bunk. Witness got the man to dress himself again and he was placed in irons.

Knockton, the third defendant, was found among a number of men in the No. 1 hold. Half an hour later the police launch arrived. Witness explained the situation and the police officer left for the shore again for medical assistance. He returned at about five o'clock without any. Then the doctor of the *Siberia* was called. At six o'clock the injured officer was removed to hospital.

By His Worship—Were these men under the influence of liquor when they came aboard?—Dean and Riley were. I cannot speak as to the others.

By Defendant Knockton—Do you know if Clark, O'Brien and myself were in the boat?—No.

By His Worship—Is there any further evidence against the three last defendants?

Inspector Kerr—No, your Worship. Only that they were in the crowd that came aboard in the sampan.

Then they had better be discharged, his Worship said.

Inspector Kerr had no objection, and Knockton, O'Brien and Clark were discharged.

Frederick Dunker, fourth officer, *Indravelli*, spoke as to seeing a sampan coming alongside the ship at about one o'clock yesterday morning. When the passengers landed there was an argument about the fare. Witness went down the gangway to try to stop it, and he was struck by Dean. Then they went up the gangway and, meeting the third mate at the top of the gangway, Dean struck him, too. There was a general melee on deck and witness was struck again, by whom he could not say. Turning round the next minute he saw the third mate lying on the deck bleeding.

By His Worship—Did you see the third officer stabbed?—No.

What is the condition of the injured man?—Inspector Kerr handed to the Court a medical certificate showing that the third officer could not leave hospital for a week.

The hearing was then adjourned until Monday forenoon.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 31st at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has risen, moderately in Japan, and a slight rise has taken place over China, except on the S. coast.

A low pressure trough, which may give rise to a circular depression, lies over the N. part of the China Sea and the Pacific to the E. of N. Luzon.

Pressure is relatively high over China to the North of the Upper Yangtze.

Fresh N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.18 inch.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh; squally, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lameo, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Wai-nan, same as No. 1.

SUBSIDIARY COINAGE COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.

Under date the 21st inst., the *Gazette* contains the following notification:—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to serve on a Committee under the chairmanship of the Colonial Treasurer to inquire into the causes of the depreciation of the subsidiary coinage of the Colony, and to advise as to what means can be taken, with due regard to the interests of trade, to rehabilitate such coinage:—The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Messrs. J. Armstrong, D. R. Law, A. J. Raymond, R. Shewan, J. K. M. Smith, and A. G. Wood.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

SEVENTH ROUND.

Three matches were arranged to take place yesterday afternoon at the V.R.C. but only two were played, viz., Middlesex "A" team vs. V.R.C. "B" team, and 87th Coy. Royal Garrison Artillery vs. Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. The Middlesex "B" team failed to put in an appearance to play the V.R.C. "A" team, and accordingly they forfeit 3 points. As usual a big gathering turned out, more particularly to witness the match between the Gunners and the Yacht Club.

V.R.C. "B" vs. MIDDLESEX "A".

This match was a very one-sided game in favour of the V.R.C. team, although the Military team did their best. In the first spell the V.R.C. team scored 6 goals, and added another four to their credit in the second half. Result, to goals in nil for the V.R.C. "B" team.

In the second half the Middlesex goalkeeper, in trying to save a shot, got a cramp after being fouled by Bidden; being unable to play further, he had to leave the water. The goal was consequently undefended, and Rosa judiciously availed of an opportunity and scored the tenth goal.

The teams were:—

V.R.C. "B":—W. G. Goggin, L. de Breton, J. M. C. Lopes, J. W. Biles, A. J. V. Ribeiro, C. A. Rodrigues and F. de Rosa.

Middlesex "A":—Rolf, Rice, Remnant, Roberts, Stephenson, Goodie and Miles.

87th COY. R.G.A. vs. R.H.K.Y.C.

This match was the one of the afternoon and created considerable interest. In fact, the spectators were so taken up with the game that, when it was about half through, a big number were nearly precipitated into the water caused through their leaning too heavily against a scaffolding.

The gunners obtained possession of the ball as soon as play commenced, and in less than a minute Bloomfield passed the ball up to Canter, who swam away from his man, and registered the first goal for the R.G.A. After this both teams played exceptionally fast and a good many fouls were committed by both sides. Bidden availed of a nice opportunity to score, but failed in the attempt, no doubt on account of being over-excited. Battle soon after had a couple of tries which proved unsuccessful and just before the whistle blew for half time, Bidden tried a hard shot which just missed the goal.

The Yacht Club men redoubled their efforts to equalize in the second half, but looked a bit fatigued. The gunners, however, looked fit and immediately after re-commencement of play, Ward tried a long shot which Wishart stopped, but Fleetwood got possession of the ball from a pass by Ward and being unmarked, he swam up to his opponent's goal and had little difficulty in netting the second goal. After this both teams had about an equal amount of tries which proved of no avail. Canter scored the third goal from a pass by Ward, whilst being unmarked, and the game ended in a well-fought victory for the R.G.A. by 3 goals to nil.

The game might have ended, perhaps, in a draw or a single goal being scored against the Yacht Club, if the latter had only marked their men better. Both teams, however, played a good game.

The tea was served by 87th Coy. R.G.A.:—Rodwell (goal), Donoghue, Greenwood (full-backs), Ward (half-back)—Bloomfield, Canter and Fleetwood (forwards).

R.H.K.Y.C.:—J. W. Wishart (goal), G. G. Franklin, H. W. Lester (full-backs), E. W. Carpenter (half-back), F. Bidden, P. Linton and Beattie (forwards).

This win for the R.G.A. means that they will have to meet the V.R.C. "A" team in the final, and a very good game is sure to result, both teams being evenly matched, and it is hard to tell who will carry off the shield and medals this year. We understand that this match will have to be replayed in the course of a fortnight.

COMPETITION TABLE.

Played Won Lost Draw Points.

V.R.C. "A"	7	6	0	1	10
87th Coy. R.G.A.	6	5	0	1	16
Corinthians Y.C.	6	4	2	0	12
R. H. K. Y. C.	7	4	3	0	12
R. F. "A"	6	3	3	0	9
V.R.C. "B"	6	2	4	0	6
R. E. "B"	6	1	5	0	3
Middlesex "B"	6	1	5	0	3
Middlesex "A"	6	1	5	0	3

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (Australia) and pros.

American (Manchuria) 5th prox.

The P. & O. S.N. Co's. ship, *Pura* left Singapore for this port on 30th inst. at noon.The *Apur* Co's. ship, *Apur* from Yokohama and Kobe left Molt to-day, and may be expected here on or about 5th prox. daylight.

Telegrams.

[Kruier's.]

The Brussels Sugar Convention.

London, 29th August.
The protocol modifying the Sugar Convention, brought forward by the Brussels Convention has been signed. (Vide telegram dated 7th August.)

The "Jena" Explosion.

The report of the Senatorial Commission of Inquiry ascribes the Jena disaster to the spontaneous combustion of the "B" powder, but says that the direct causes of the disasters in the navy are lack of co-operation and the antagonism of the various branches.

The report censures the Naval Artillery Authorities for remissness in fixing the responsibility and condemns the Administrative for the anarchy prevailing.

Later.

The New Pook Wor's in Singapore.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Claude Hay drew attention to the opposition of the merchants of Singapore to the construction of the Teluk Ayer Quay.

In reply, Lord Elgin said that the question had been fully considered, the proposals approved, and the contract made for carrying out the work.

France and Japan.

Mr. Kurino, the Japanese ambassador in Paris, has presented the insignia of the Crysanthemum to President Fallieres, with great ceremony.

The President, in thanking the Ambassador, said that he was convinced the Franco-Japanese Treaty would conduce to cordial relations between the two countries, and also to the peace of the world.

THOS. COOK & SONS.

PROPOSED AGENCY AT MANILA.

It is believed, says the Manila *Cable News*, that Thomas Cook and Sons will establish an agency in this city some time within the near future. A private communication received here yesterday from an agent of this concern tells where he has applied for a transfer to Manila "as soon as Cook establishes a branch in Manila which I expect will occur some time this year."

Although nothing definite has been heard regarding the establishment of a Cook's tourist agency in this city it would appear from the letter quoted that the agent had received some intimation regarding the movement.

A movement is on foot with the Manila Merchants Association to induce Cook and Sons to open an agency here and several weeks ago a communication was sent to the head of the firm by the Merchants' Association with a view to interesting them in the starting of a branch here.

It is estimated that 5,000 American tourists pass through Hongkong annually, the great majority of whom are Cook's tourists, and, although there is no question but that they desire to visit Manila the fact that they are travelling a long way, using Cook coupon books etc., and that there is no Cook's office in Manila they do not come here. It is understood that these points have been brought to the notice of the head tourist agency as well as the fact that hundreds of Americans are travelling to and from the Philippines to the States every year via Europe, who would, in the great majority of instances, take advantage of the Cook system if an agent were here.

THE S.S. "TREMONT."

PROBABLE CHARTER BY PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

There are prospects that the Boston Steamship Company's liner *Tremont*, which is due here this afternoon, may be used as a transport in the near future, reports the Manila *Cable News* of the 25th inst. When the war department received the recommendation from the chief of the bureau of insular affairs, the commanding general of this division, and the quartermaster general of the army, for increased transportation facilities between San Francisco and Manila, government inspectors were sent to the Pacific coast to examine all available ships with a view to their adoption as chartered transports. It is understood that a very favourable report has been made for the *Tremont* and in case the war department should need another troopship for its transportation service, overtures will be made to the Boston Steamship Company for the charter of the *Tremont* by the government.

It is understood in Washington that preparations are also being made by the war department to ascertain the number of available steamers on the Pacific coast and those plying between Honolulu, the Orient and the Pacific coast, that could be used as transports in case of hostilities in the East which would require the transportation of a large number of troops.

The war department will be in readiness, in case of emergency, to transport twenty thousand troops to these islands each month provided there should be sufficient naval protection.

It is the intention of the secretary of war to make the possible relative strength of the army for the Orient equal to that of the navy.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, August, 30.
Taotai Wei Han, the director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) has forwarded a draft of a set of regulations governing the building of the road, to H.E. the Acting Viceroy for approval. Taotai Wei proposes to divide the building of this line into two sections. The first section will extend from Canton to Sheklung, in the district of Tungku; and the second section will extend from Sheklung to Sum Chua in the district of Sun On. Officials have been sent to accompany the Engineer-in-Chief to survey the line, and the local officials of the districts concerned have been ordered to offer every protection to these officials when necessary.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Tele. graph Bureau has reported to the Acting Viceroy that wireless telegraphy has been installed between Canton and Hoihow, Chui Mun and other places on the island of Hainan. As soon as further consignments of apparatus arrive from Germany, through Messrs. Carlowsky & Co., Yeung Kong, Kowchow, and several other places will be connected by this system with Canton.

THE NEW VICEROY.

A telegram, received yesterday at the viceroy's office, states that H.E. Yun-chun has arrived at Hankow from Honan by special train that morning and that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Kiangtung* has been chartered to convey H.E. and his suite, consisting of about fifty persons, to Shanghai where H.E. is expected to arrive on or about the 2nd proximo.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Shanghai shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company have again telegraphed to the Company, the Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds Association expressing their dissatisfaction at the arrangements made by them for the taking up of the financial responsibilities of the Company by the Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds Association pending the acceptance of this position by Mr. Lau Siu-chuk, so that the president and the vice-president may at an early date assume charge of their respective positions. The Company has replied stating that the Charitable Institutions and the Seventy-two Guilds Association will assume control of the finances of the Company on the 1st proximo, and the president and vice-president will take over charge on the 3rd proximo.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The amounts collected on the Canton-Hankow railway for the last ten days were as follows:—10th instant, \$120.23; 20th instant, \$175.10; 22nd instant, \$177.40; 23rd instant, \$171.7; 24th instant, \$129.33; 25th instant, \$177.25; 26th instant, \$180.45; 27th instant, \$165.00 and 28th instant, \$165.35.

ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

An Anti-Opium Association has been formed in the district of Tso Mok Pak in the prefecture of Kayingchow, where the prohibition of opium smoking has been carried into effect.

A branch Anti-Opium Association has also been opened in the district of Tsung Fa where officials are working most diligently with the people in the suppression of the opium evil.

PRISONER'S TRIAL.

Yesterday the British Consul-General at Canton was present at the Namhoi Magistracy to attend the trial of several robbers and kidnappers who had been extradited from Hongkong.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

On the 28th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a jades one merchant of Tai Sun Street, inside the city, was going along the street with a bundle of wares, when suddenly several men appeared and relieved him of his valuable parcel. When the alarm was raised no police were to be seen and the rascal soon escaped with their spoils.

FIRE AT KONGMOON.

On the 28th instant, a report from Kongmoon states that a fire occurred there, which did extensive damage. The fire originated in a certain kerosene and match store and spread rapidly resulting in the destruction of over thirty buildings. Owing to some misunderstanding between the local Chamber of Commerce and the different firms in the various streets, no fire brigade whatever appeared for it they had appeared, doubtless the damage would not have been so extensive.

WITH AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A CHINESE FIREMAN AND THE COINAGE QUESTION.

Sun Fuk Sing last night thought that every electric tramcar is a moving moneychanger's establishment. To-day he thought otherwise. Sun is a fireman on board the steamer *Wal Sing*. At about 7 p.m. yesterday he boarded an electric tramcar and offered to the conductor a dollar bill in payment of his fare. The conductor returned him his change, but Sun refused to accept. "There is an eight cent premium on a dollar bill," he maintained, "and I want the premium." The conductor argued with the irate passenger that the tramcar was not a moneychanger's shop, but Sun remained firm. "Then stop at the nearest moneychanger's shop and get the bill changed. I want the premium." Several tired passengers at this stage expected trouble and dropped off the car, but Sun told them to wait and watch the "fun." Seizing hold of the conductor he gave him a sound drubbing. When the car arrived in the Central district Sun was given in charge. He was placed before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, this morning, at the Police Court, with assaulting the conductor—Cheng Kan—and damaging his clothing to the extent of half a dollar. He was fined \$3 and ordered to pay fifty cents' compensation to the complainant.

THE LANTAU MURDER.

HUSBAND AND WIFE ON TRIAL.

The hearing was opened this forenoon, at the Magistracy, before Mr. G. A. D. Melbourne, of the case in which To Hing Chai, a fisherman, and his wife, Ho Yung, were charged with murdering a farmer, Fan Muk Fat, in the Mui Wo village, Lantau Island, on the 26th instant, under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Sergeant Angus, of Cheung-sha-wai Police Station, watched proceedings for the police.

Dr. C. M. Heasley, officer in charge of the public mortuary, said that on the 27th instant, at 9.30 a.m., he examined the dead body of a Chinaman named Fan Muk Fat, about thirty-eight years of age. Death, in his opinion, was due to a tear in the spleen, on the inner surface. There were no other marks of violence on the spleen. Deceased's spleen was enlarged three times its normal size. There were several marks of violence on the body and his queue was missing. A rope was tied round his legs, across the left leg reaching to the ankle of the right leg. There were four marks on the calf of the left leg and a vertical cut over the right knee. This was two inches long and very shallow. It appeared to have been done with a blunt hammer.

Fan Muk Yau, a farmer of the Pak Ngan village, and a brother of the deceased, was the next witness. He stated that at 10 p.m., on the 25th instant, he was asleep in his house, which is about forty feet away from that of To Hing Chai. Witness was aroused by a noise made in the street. Witness went out to investigate and saw the first defendant holding deceased by the queue. Then the second defendant, Ho Yung, was seen striking the deceased on the head and legs with a chopper. The deceased collapsed. Witness asked what the trouble was about. The second defendant threw away the chopper she held and disappeared. Witness approached his dying brother, who informed him that he went to the defendant's house to collect a debt and was attacked. Other evidence was called and the case further adjourned.

CHOLERA PREVENTION ON STEAMERS.

It has been our melancholy duty within the past few days to record the death of several marine officers and engineers on board of coasting steamers from cholera, and the occurrence of these sad events once more gives point to the complaints which one so frequently hears from members of the shipping community to the effect that sufficient attention is not always paid on merchant vessels, especially on those engaged in the coast trade, to the preparation and care of food. From all we can hear on the subject it would seem that the ship's ice-chest is most frequently the subject of this deplorable neglect. The galley is invariably sloppily kept, and the food stowed and wholesome when it goes on board, but in the case of many vessels belonging to local companies the ice-chest is not attended to with anything like the care or assiduity that should be devoted to it. It is not scoured out frequently enough, and it is seldom properly disinfected or sterilized in any way; and the result is that fruit, fish and vegetables, jammed into the chest together, as they too often are, become contaminated and people who eat them contract poisonous poisoning, which manifests itself in the familiar, fatal form of cholera. An expedient so simple of application that we marvel it is not in use on all the steamers engaged in the local trade has just been brought to our notice by a shipping friend, who informs us that it is in use on a good many of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's vessels, which have to far this year enjoyed a happy immunity from cholera, which we sincerely hope will continue to attend them. The expedient referred to consists in connecting some handy steam-pipe, say—that which feeds the winch—with the ice-chest, and at convenient intervals turning on a full head of steam into the chest, which should, of course, be kept tightly closed, and subjected to the action of the scalding hot steam for a couple of hours. By this means every corner and crevice of the interior of the chest would be reached by the steam, which is an excellent sterilizing medium, and the receptacle, when it became cool again, which would be in a couple of hours after the steam had been turned off, would be found to be perfectly sweet and wholesome for the storage of food. As we say it seems to be a very simple, economical and effective expedient, and there is no reason why it should not be generally adopted. The importance of a clean ice-chest cannot be over-estimated; we believe we are justified in saying that three-fourths of the cases of cholera and diarrhoea which occur at sea during the summer months are to be traced directly to the ice-chest; and if the means we have suggested for purifying this most important article of ship's furniture should not be found practicable, some other way should be sought and adopted without delay.—*Shanghai Times*

The sum of \$50,000 has been collected for the purpose of founding in the Philippines a Russian colony, two of the founders being in Manila at the present time. They have already taken up a piece of land in San Juan del Monte to be used for an experimental farm for the purpose of raising cattle for food purposes. The people who are to make up the colony are hard workers, industrial people who are accustomed to roughing it and to labour in the fields and it is believed that they will make great success of the enterprise. It is understood that they will have the fullest support of the public committee of the Manila merchant association. An American and a German, both agriculturists, recently arrived in Manila have been assisted by the committee to secure land in the large region of Laguna and are now at work on a farm they are building up there.

SANITARY BOARD AFFAIRS.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO URGENT QUESTIONS.

Among the business which will be placed before the Sanitary Board on Tuesday afternoon, the members will be asked to consider three replies from the Government dealing with various subjects. The first is relative to the draft Estimates for the Sanitary Department for the year 1908. The second is relative to the proposed Standing Orders of the Board. And the third is with regard to an exemption from the requirement of Section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as amended by Ordinance No. 8 of 1907, in respect of 191 to 231, Station Street North, Mongkokkai. The other matters do not, at first sight seem to be of any great importance.

COUVE'S AUTOMATIC "WAVE" SUBDUER.

It is scarcely necessary to emphasise the fact that oil thrown on the sea has a remarkable effect in subduing the force of the waves. "Fouling oil on trouble waters" is an old phrase and an old remedy. "Hitherto, however, the efficient distribution of the oil on a tempestuous sea has been hindered by the absence of satisfactory mechanical appliances, and it is surprising that inventors have not more extensively exercised their genius in supplying the want, seeing the vast interests that are at stake and the number of precious lives that are annually sacrificed to the 'ravenous maw of the devouring sea.'"

There is abundant evidence to prove the efficacy of oil in subduing the waves. At present it is man's sole weapon for fighting a storm at sea, and to its use many a ship and many a crew have directly owed their safety. An instance is related of a disabled steamer laden with oil from Newfoundland to Liverpool, which was found in a sinking condition about 1,200 miles from Falmouth, having scarcely moved her position for five weeks. She had cast her cargo overboard, the waters becoming so calmed by the oil that the ship was able to float in a smooth sea until relief arrived. In this case there is no doubt that but for the oil the ship would not have ridden the water for five days.

Recognising the immense possibilities of an appliance for distributing oil on the sea, always ready to be used and not likely to fail in an emergency, Captain C. C. Couves has invented a "wave subduer" which is entirely self-acting, and, unlike oil-bags, which may get washed inboard and have to be resaturated and put out again, need no attention.

This apparatus consists of a cast-iron oil reservoir above a vertical cylinder. A heavy piston working in the cylinder attached to a tubular rod, and acting by a spring in addition to its own weight, ejects the oil on to the water. A hand wheel on the spindle rod is fixed to raise the piston when the cylinder is being filled with oil from the reservoir; and a supply valve, through which the oil passes from the reservoir to the cylinder, is opened and closed from the top of the same rod. The appliance should be fixed as near the bows of the ship as possible. Two small delivery pipes, fitted at the end with a conical nozzle—the aperture of which is not more than one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter—run from the lower part of the cylinder, and come out at the bows (one on each side) near the load line. Each of these pipes is fitted with a special gun-metal cock, so that the oil may be emitted from one side only, if required.

In refilling the raising of the piston produces a vacuum in the cylinder, thus facilitating the passage of the oil from the reservoir above. When the cylinder has the required amount of oil, the valve is closed and the hand wheel up to the top of the piston rod. The piston now rests on the face of the oil, and all that is required to put the whole appliance in action is to open either or both cocks of the delivery pipes as occasion may require, the oil issuing forth in a fine, but steady, jet several feet beyond the bows, the effect being immediately apparent. The machine only needs recharging, even when both jets are employed about every four hours.

When overtaken by a storm, and the sea begins to threaten the safety of ship and crew, the machine, which should always be ready charged, needs only that the oil cocks should be immediately be turned on to set the apparatus in motion for four hours' continuous efficient service.

In running before the wind, or meeting the sea head on, it is necessary to use both jets. With the wind on the side, bow, or quarter, only the windward jet need be used. In the event of meeting with a vessel in distress, or needing assistance, the relieving vessel may keep the disabled one in a smooth sea by going to windward and setting the appliance in operation. The boats of either vessel may then be lowered in comparative safety, and communication established.

It is claimed for this invention that a vessel in rough weather can—

1. Continue her journey, or
 2. Turn round in safety, or
 3. Run before the gale without fear of being pooped, swamped, that is, by a wave from behind or
 4. If disabled, lie in the trough of the sea and effect repairs.
- Further advantages in its favour are—
1. Increased safety to the crew on deck against accidents, and against men being washed overboard.
 2. Increased safety for ship and cargo.
 3. Economy for shipowner in time and money.
 4. Allowance by insurance companies for diminished risks.
- Many ships have already been fitted with this ingenious invention, and it seems to be a most valuable and indeed necessary addition to a ship's equipment.

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board, Central.
Apply—
X.
Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1907. [791]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
the 6th and 7th September, 1907, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of
Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS.
Comprising:—
CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES,
INCENSE BURNERS, JAPANESE TEMPLE TORIJE, OLD BRONZE VASES,
GONGS, IVORY CARVINGS, GOLD AND SILVER CLOUTONNE WARE, IMARI AND MAKUDZO VASES, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1907. [792]

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 30th inst.:—

There has been very little business done since our last issue, rates remaining more or less unchanged.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have maintained their position throughout the week, and at the close, they are steady at \$6.75 for the old shares ex new issue, after sales at the rate, while the new shares are in demand at \$5.00. The London rate has further weakened to £79.10s.

Marine Insurances.—Cautions are unchanged. There are further buyers of North China at Tls. 75, and Unions at \$70.

Fire Insurances.—There has been no fluctuations in stocks under this heading, and they remain without business.

Shipping.—China and Manila can be placed at \$14. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at \$8. Indo-China Preferred and Deferred can be sold at \$39 and \$18 jointly. Star Ferries (old) have declined to \$22, while the new shares remain unaltered.

Refineries.—China Sugars have dropped to \$9.8, at which rate they are quiet. Luxons and Perak Sugars are out of favour at quotations.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are neglected at Tls. 15.30. Rubis are stronger, and buyers prevail at \$7. Further sales have been effected at this rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$67, after sales at the price. The Directors of this Company have decided to make a new issue on the 1st January, 1908, of 27,000 shares of \$50 each, to be offered to Shareholders at par, in the proportion of one new share to two old shares. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are in favour at \$11. Shanghai Docks have been sold at Tls. 80. Hoggew Wharves are nominally quoted at Tls. 22.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels continue to hold their position, and can still be placed at \$100 while Hongkong Lands are procurable at \$98. Humphreys Estates are wanted at \$0.1. Shanghai Lands have been sold in the North at Tls. 10. West Point's are quoted at \$48.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos can be secured at Tls. 64. Hongkong Cottons are nominally quoted at \$11. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have inquiries at \$9, but shares are scarce. China Light and Powers have improved to \$5, at which rate sales have taken place. Green Island Cements have been dealt in at \$11 and \$10.8. Peak Tramways (\$1 paid up) have been taken off the market \$14. Hongkong Ropes have strengthened to \$24, and they are inquired for at the rate. Watsons are wanted at \$11. There is a demand in the North for Langkats at Tls. 315, and Sumatras have buyers at Tls. 120.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 7/21
Do. demand 7/21 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 2/3
France—Bank T.T. 2/27 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 53 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 2.26 1/2
India T.T. 165 1/2
Do. demand 165 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 77 1/2
Singapore T.T. 6 1/2 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T. 108
Java—Bank T.T. 133 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C. 7/3 1/2
6 months' sight L/C. 7/3 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 54 1/2
4 months' sight do. 55 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne. 23 7/16
4 months' sight France 2.85 1/2
6 months' sight do. 2.85 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 2.33
Bar Silver 31 7/16
Bank of England rate 4 1/2
Bank of France 50 3/4
Sovereign 50 3/4

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allington Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—
Mrs. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.A. \$10
L. Gibb 10

Intimations.

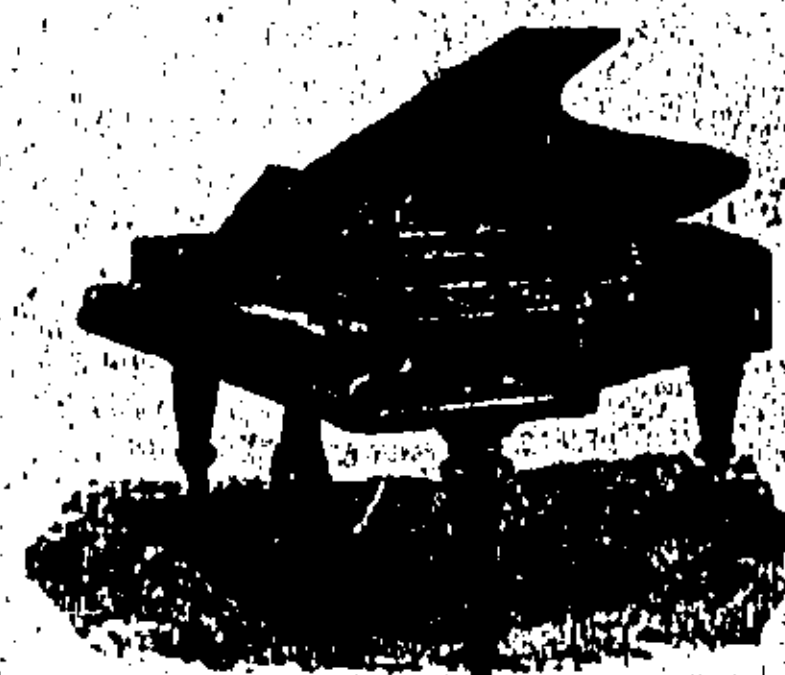
THE

ROBINSON PIANO

CO., LD.

INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR

BABY GRANDS



BY

STEINWAY,

HAAKE,

WINKELMANN,

& Co., & Co., & Co.

Prices from \$750.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. [13]

TO COUNTERACT THE
ENERVATING EFFECT OF THE
HOT WEATHER,
—DRINK—

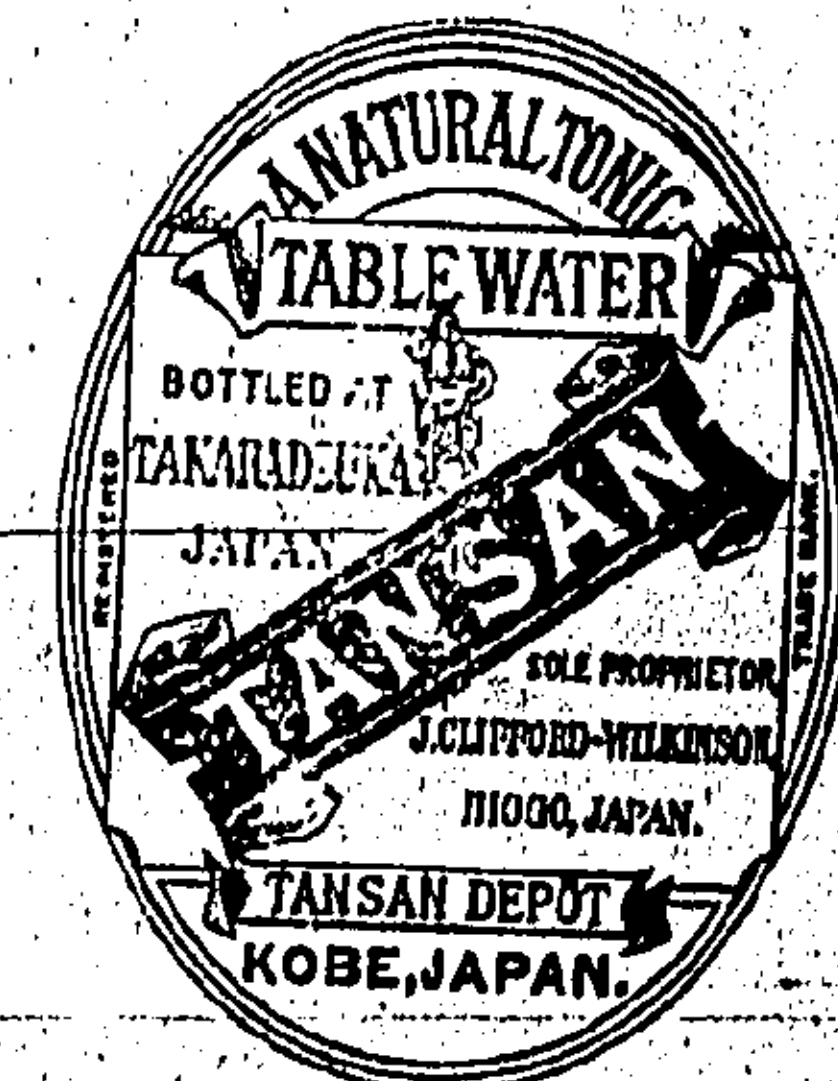
"TANSAN"

Bottled at the Takaradaka Spring,
Japan.

Mixed with Hock, Whisky, or Claret it has no equal as a Thirst-quencher, Stimulant, and cure for Lassitude and Debility.

LADIES who value their health should drink it.
CHILDREN will feel the beneficial effect of it.

MEN who use it testify to its excellence.
ALL SHOULD DRINK IT.



IT IS STILL THE BEST

NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

BEWARE OF Spurious Imitations and see that you get your "TANSAN" from the
SOLE AGENTS.

"TANSAN GINGER ALE"

Acknowledged to be the best on the market, see that the label bears the name of
J. CLIFFORD WILKINSON,
without which none is genuine.

Can always be obtained at all the Clubs, Hotels and Stores.

H. PRICE & Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS.

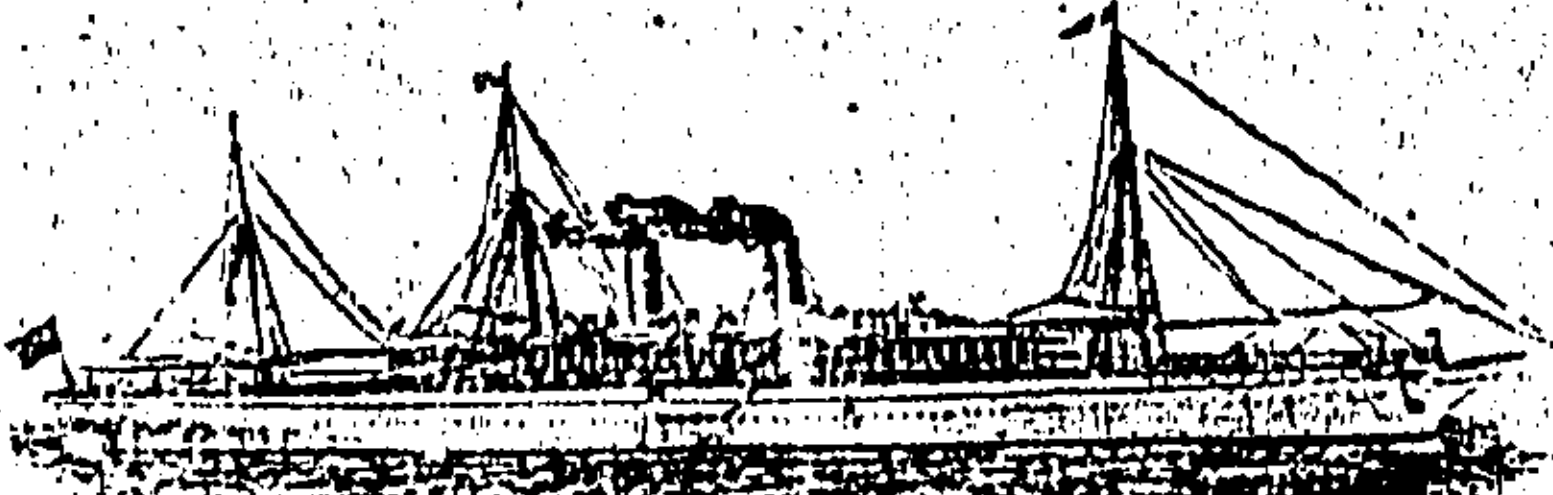
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

August 27th, 1907. [14]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days' across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tons, Leave Hongkong, Arrive Vancouver. Includes ships like TARTAR, EMPRESS OF INDIA, MONTEAGLE, EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamship, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry "Intermediate" passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with 3 columns: For, Steamship, On. Includes routes to SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, KUMSANG, SHANGHAI, MANILA.

Table with 3 columns: From, To, Fare. Reduced fares to Straits & Calcutta.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Calcutta, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Table with 3 columns: For, Steamship, To Sail. Includes routes to HOIHOW, HAIPHONG, CEBU, ILILO, MANILA, SWATOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Austral ports.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 5 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Includes ships ZAFIRO and KUN.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1907.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO. FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

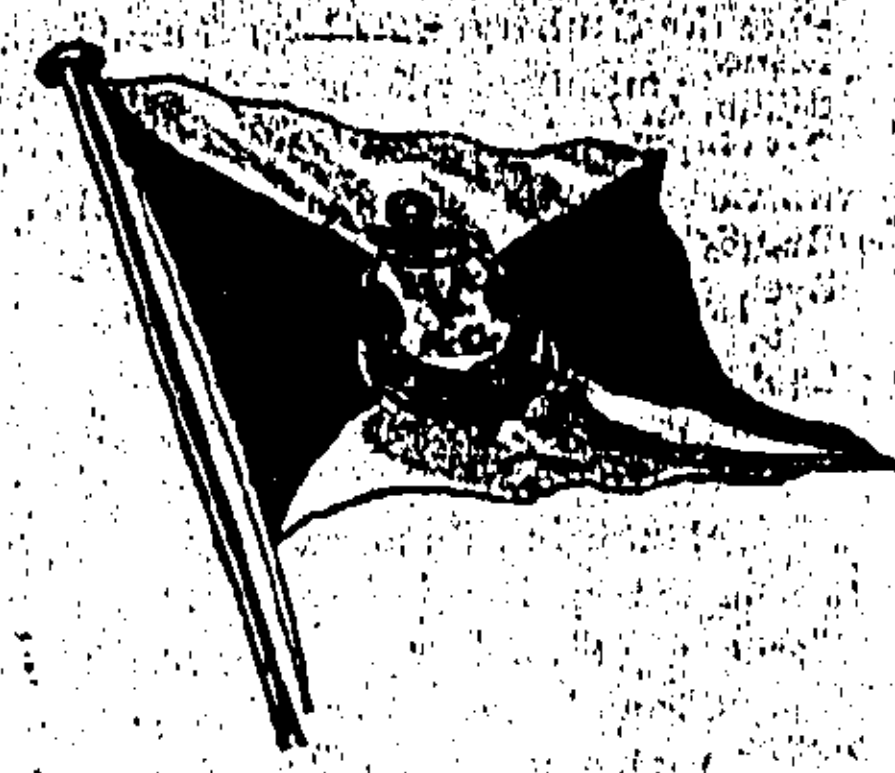
Table with 2 columns: Steamship, To sail. Includes ship ZAFIRO.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HABSURG, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA, SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardess carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG. NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Date. Includes RHENANIA, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

HE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRALIEN," Captain Veron, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 26th August, 1907.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK. S.S. "SATSUMA" 7th Sept. S.S. "SIKH" 14th Oct.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. S.S. "GHAZEE" 14th Sept.

This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 21st August, 1907.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Table with 4 columns: Steamer, Tons, Captain, Sailing. Includes ships Tremont, Superb, Kumeric, Shawmut.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents, Queen's Building, Hongkong, 27th August, 1907.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER. "KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 4.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are well equipped with Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4. Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD. No. 2, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers Tons To sail on "KASATO MARU" 4,100 About Middle of October, 1907.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

* Passenger only. For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building, Hongkong, 26th August, 1907.

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager, Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by M. R. Rost, J. B. Velpaud and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 4 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 5 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 6 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 7 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 8 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 9 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 10 is a powerful, effective, and safe remedy, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of disease and other serious diseases. In dysentery, cholera, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief wherever the medicinal remedies have been powerless.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 31st August, 1907, etc. per 5 Meters.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa 20. Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20. Roast—Shiu 20. Breast—Ngau Lam 15. Soup, Tong Yuk 15. Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20. Sirloin—Ngau Lau 30. Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chai 26. Bullock's Brains—Know 10. Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50. Corned—Ham Ngau Li 55. Head—Ngau Tau 80. Heart—Ngau Sun 12. Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 30. Feet—Ngau Keok 7. Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10. Tail—Ngau Mei 17. Liver—Ngau Con 12. Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7. Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok 1.00. Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat 24. Leg—Yeung Pai 24. Shoulder—Yeung Shau 20. Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong 24. Brains—Chi Know 24. Feet—Chi Keok 12. Fry—Chi Chak 12. Head—Chi Tau 12. Heart—Chi Sum 9. Kidneys—Chi Yiu 8. Liver—Chi Kon 28. Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat 21. Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 22. Fat—Chu Pei 22. Leg or Lard—Chu Yau 16. Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau 60. Keok 60. Heart—Yeung Sum 6. Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10. Liver—Yeung Con 24. Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 16. Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 24. Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau 24. Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 20. Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 20.

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau 18. Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 20. (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping 15. Small—Hoi Tong 6. Custard—Fai Lai Chi 8. Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng 3. Heung Chiu 3. (Brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu 6. Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut 18. Carambola—Yeung Tou 18. Coconuts—Yeh Tsi 10. Grapes—Sin Tai Ts 10. Lemons, China—Ning Moong 6. Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong 5. Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con 12. Fresh, Lai Chi 12. Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning 5. Moong, each 5. Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 1. Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 1. Mangosteens, San Chuk Ts 1. Oranges, (American)—Kam San Tim 6. Chang 6. Small—Tai Kut 6. Mandarin—Tim Kut 6. Olives—Pak Lam 8. Passion Fruit 12. Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li 16. (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 8. (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li 18. Peanuts, Fa Sang 10. Persimmons, Large—Hung Chiu 8. Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon 10. Ti Paw-law 10. and cooking—Chung-lung 7. Paw-law 7. Platans—Tai Chiu 2. Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai 6. Rumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau 10. Walnuts, Hop Tou 10. Green—Sang Hoi Tou 6. hanghai Lo Kwat 6.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah 1. Chi Chai 1. Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin 1. Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin 1. Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi 4. Beans, Long—Tau Kok 6. Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau 2. Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker 4. Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 4. Brassica—Pak Choi 4. Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun 3. Cabbage, Chinese, con—Kai Choy 4. Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau 2. Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Chai 20. Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun 1. Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi 1. Fa 1. Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi-fa 1. Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa 1. Carrots—Kam Shun 6. Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy 10. Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi 1. Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi 1. Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu 6. Red—Hung Fa 6. Green—Cheng Lat Chiu 6. Curry Stuf, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu 1. Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa 1. Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa 5. Garlic—Suen Tau 8. Ginger, young—Sung Tsai Keung 6. old—Lo Keung 6. Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan 30. Indian Corn—Suk Mai 4. Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi 1. Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai 8. Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai 8. Musk Melon 35. Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho 35. Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tan 6. Green—Sang Chung 4. Shai—Sheng Hoi Chung Tau 5. Japan—Yat Poon 1. Okroes—Mo Ker 1. Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai 5. Gradus Pea 1. Green Peas—Cheng Tau 1. Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu 3. Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu 1. Tai 3. Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai 3. American—Fa Ki 1. Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai 3. Macao—Oh Moon 1. Pumpkin—Toong Kwai 2. Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai 1. Rhubarb 1. Shalots—Con Chung Tau 7. Spinach—Yin Choi 4. Spinach—Yin Choi 4. Tomatoes—Fan Ker 6. Turnips—Wu Tan 5. Turnips, Fan-ti (Long)—Low Pak 3. Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa 3. Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi 10. Caulrops—Lan Kok 1. Lily Roots—Liu Ngau 5. Yams—Tai Shu 2. Sage 1. C. W. BRETT, Inspector of Markets.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 28. Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 30. Ducks—Ap 30. Doves—Pan Kau 15. Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai 30. Fowls, Canton—Kai 30. Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai 27. Geese—Ngo 22. Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye 22. Goose, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye 22. Musk Deer—Wong Keng 1. Hare—Tu Chai 1. Partridge—Chi Khoo 1. Pheasant—Shan Kai 1. Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 25. Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup 22. Quail—Um Chun 1. Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 27. Snipe—Sa Chui 27. Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 60. Hen—Na 45. Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap 1. Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai 1. Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap 1. per pair

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 13. Bream—Bin Yu 14. Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 24. Carp—Li Yu 18. Catfish—Chik Yu 18. Codfish—Mun Yu 16. Crab—Hoi 14. Cattle Fish—Mok Yu 14. Dab—Sa Mang Yu 14. Dace—Wong Mei Lun 14. Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa 9. Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu 14. Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu 14. Yellow—Wong Sui 14. Frog—Tian Kai 14. Garoupe—Sek Pan 14. Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu 14. Herrings—Tso Pak 20. Halibut—Cheung Kwai Yu 14. Labrus—Wong Fa Yu 14. Loch—Wu Yu 14. Lobsters—Lung Ha 14. Mackerel—Chi Yu 14. Monk Fish—Mon Yu 14. Mullet—Chai Yu 14. Oysters—Sang Hoo 14. Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu 14. Perch—Tan Lo 14. Pike—Fa Paw Poong 14. Plaice—Pan Yu 14. Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong 14. Pomfret, White—Pak Chong 14. Prawns—Ming Ha 14. Ray—Fai Pa Sa 14. Rock Fish—Sak Kan Kung 14. Snappers—Chiu Yu 14. Salmon, (Cub), fresh water—Ma Yu 14. Yu 14.

THE PRICES NECESSARILY VARY FROM DAY TO DAY, AND THE SANITARY BOARD HAS AS POWER TO COMPEL SELLERS TO SELL AT THE PRICES QUOTED.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary, Sanitary Board.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	40,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,750,000 \$150,000 }	\$1,797.167	{ \$1.15/- for 1-year ending 30.6.07 @ ex 2/2 3/16 = \$1.604 }	41 1/2 % { New issue \$647 1/2 sales: ex \$505 1/2 n. issue London 27. okt. ex new issue London 26.10/- n. issue first call \$51 }
National Bank of China, Limited	10,000	\$7	\$6	{ \$12,715 \$300,000 }	\$71.243	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	1,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,675,000 \$200,000 \$110,000 }	\$233.638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 % \$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$10,000 }	Tls. 185.529	{ Interim of 7/16 for account 1906 @ ex 2/10 11.16 per cent }	6 % Tls. 75 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$350,407 \$135,137.15/- \$8,702.88 \$8,000 \$135,487 \$15,500 \$1,000,000 \$1,200,449 \$7,615 \$1,250,483 }	\$1,460.410	{ Final of \$12 making \$12 for 1905 and interim of 23/100 1906 }	5 1/2 % \$770 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$3,000,000 \$70,000 \$350,407 \$135,137.15/- \$8,702.88 \$8,000 \$135,487 \$15,500 \$1,000,000 \$1,200,449 \$7,615 \$1,250,483 }	\$461.467	\$12 for year ending 31.12.05	7 % \$175
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$200,000 \$110,000 }	\$233.638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 % \$270
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,675,000 \$200,000 \$110,000 }	\$233.638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 % \$270
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,000 \$254,838 \$1,187 \$35,583 \$250,000 \$550,000 \$86,989 }	\$355	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 % \$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$7,000 \$254,838 \$1,187 \$35,583 \$250,000 \$550,000 \$86,989 }	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1906	6 % \$41
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$7,000 \$254,838 \$1,187 \$35,583 \$250,000 \$550,000 \$86,989 }	\$127.101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 % \$28
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	10,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$7,000 \$254,838 \$1,187 \$35,583 \$250,000 \$550,000 \$86,989 }	\$3.694	5/- for 1906 @ ex 2/2 1/2 = \$2.74 per share	3 1/2 % { \$30 buyers \$28 buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	\$1.50	Tls. 50	{ \$7,000 \$254,838 \$1,187 \$35,583 \$250,000 \$550,000 \$86,989 }	\$3.337	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1907	11 1/2 % { Tls. 47 1/2 buyers Tls. 47 1/2 buyers }
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$7,000 \$254,838 \$1,187 \$35,583 \$250,000 \$550,000 \$86,989 }	\$23.370	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 8 for a/c 1907)	4 1/2 % \$41
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$7,000 \$254,838 \$1,187 \$35,583 \$250,000 \$550,000 \$86,989 }	\$137	\$10 for year ending 30.6.1907	3 1/2 % \$23
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	\$1.50	Tls. 50	{ \$7,000 \$254,838 \$1,187 \$35,583 \$250,000 \$550,000 \$86,989 }	\$8.730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	11 1/2 % Tls. 52 sellers
PEINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$9.218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 1/2 % \$98
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	\$3 for 1897	...
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 8.035	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 % Tls. 90 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$12.546	Interim of 1/16 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 % Tls. 15.30
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$11.358	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$10.335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 % 117
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$13.047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	6 % \$67
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$491.580	\$4 for 1st half-year ending June 30th, 1907	8 % \$102 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	\$1.100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$10.459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	3 1/2 % Tls. 80 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 23.117	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 % Tls. 211
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 3.388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 % Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	50,123	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$10.908	\$12 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	9 1/2 % \$244
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$19.178	\$1.80 for 1906	12 % \$141
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	2,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$164.075	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	10 % \$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$250.000	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 % \$98 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$208.386	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 % \$102 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	\$2 1/2 for 1906	7 % \$56
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	28,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 869.493	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 101 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 % 148
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 64.986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 % Tls. 64 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$21.660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 1/2 % \$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 35.211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	11 1/2 % Tls. 51
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 % Tls. 92
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 28.257	Tls. 50 for 1906	16 1/2 % Tls. 305 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$12 1/2	\$12 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$638	1 1/3 per share for 1906	9 % \$61
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$653	\$3 for 1905	...
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	\$1 for 1904	...
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	...
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$115,000	80 cents for 1906	9 % \$8.90 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$5,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	8 1/2 % \$10 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 1/2 % \$10 1/2 sales
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$186,000	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 % \$22 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,933	1 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 1/2 % \$14 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$35	\$35	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$105,000	Interim of \$4 for 1-year ending June 30th '07	9 1/2 % \$24
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$4,212	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 % \$24 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 10.374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	6 1/2 % Tls. 315 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$2,655	\$10 sh. or period from 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. '07	8 1/2 % \$11
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Nil	None	...
Philippine Company, Limited	77,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. P. 34,324	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 % Tls. 110
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 7,990	Tls. 4 for 1905	...
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	13 1/2 % Tls. 75 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 3,354	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 % Tls. 120 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 7,843	Interim of 1 1/3 for account 1907	...
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	\$20	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 190,000	Interim of 1 1/3 for account 1907	...
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	\$20	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 85,597	Interim of 1 1/3 for account 1907	...
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$41,934	None	...
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 12,295	None (old) & 15 cts. (new) year ended 31.5.06	4 1/2 % \$61
United Waterbott Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,350	First year	...
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,350	80 cents on 9,900 ord. shares and 4,178 on 100,000 shares at a/c 1907	8 % \$10
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$4,500	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	7 % \$11 1/2 buyers

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

SHIPS.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,
ADEN, SOYET, MAR,
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEE AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIE"
Captain Broc, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 3rd
September, at 1 P.M.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports, and for Australia with
prompt transshipment at Colombo.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.
Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. TOURANE 17th Sept.
S.S. AUSTRALIE 1st Oct.
S.S. NERA 15th Oct.
S.S. VARI 29th Oct.
S.S. ERNEST SIMONS 12th Nov.
S.S. TONKIN 26th Nov.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1907. [10]

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.
THE Steamship
"VINE BRANCH"
will be despatched as above on or about 19th
September.
For Freight and further Particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907. [77]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship "MORMORA."

Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 7th
September, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with
the Company's S.S. India, 8,000 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.
Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement)
will be despatched at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Mor-
more, due in London on 19th October, 1907.
Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents
and Value of all Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1907. [11]

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

&c., &c., &c.

EASTMAN'S

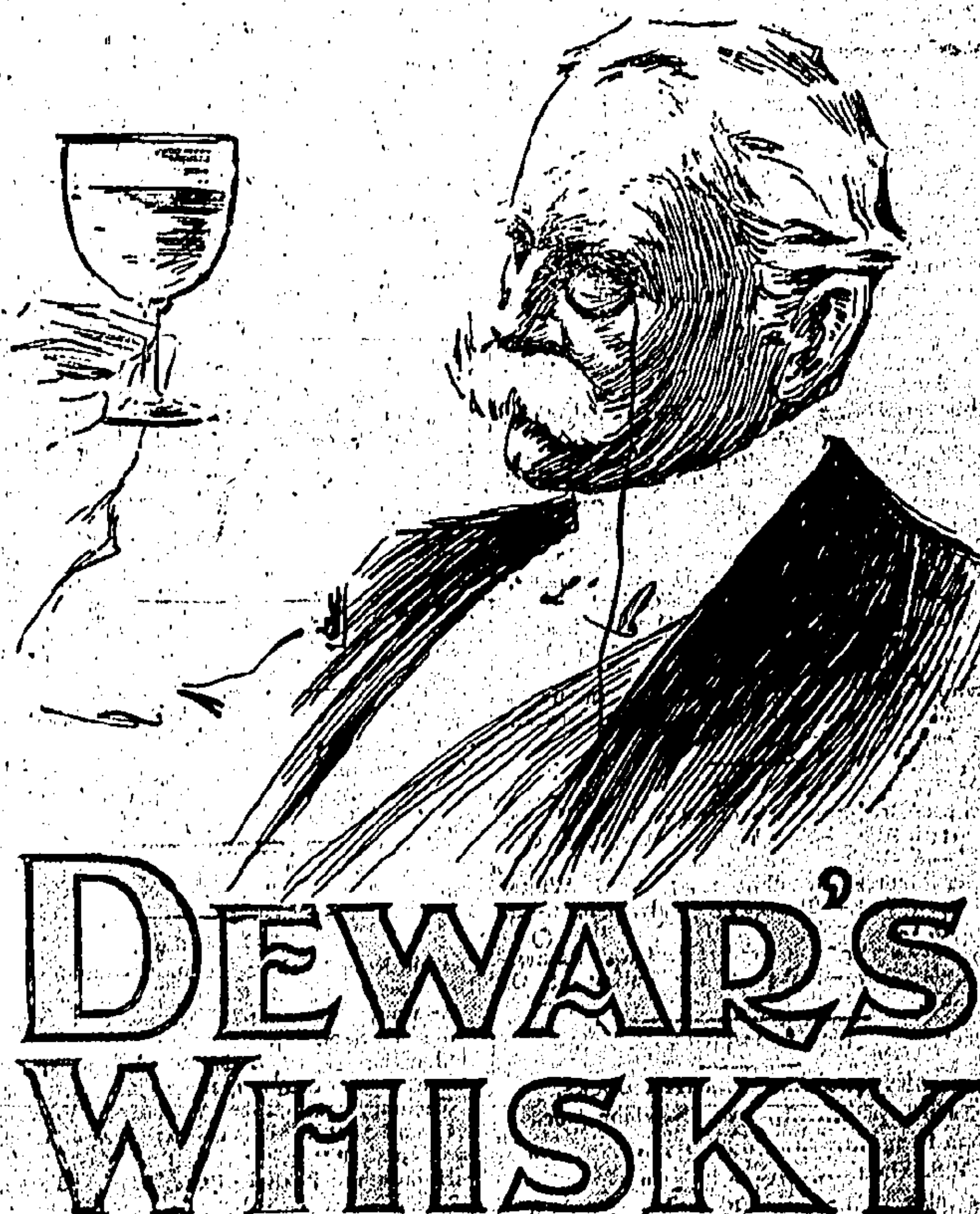
KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907.



Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

15, 16 & 17, Colonnade Road Central.

[480]